The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞ No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

J. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1885.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1M	2M	3M	6M	1Y
One inch.....	$2 00	$3 50	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
Two inches.....	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	13 00
Three inches.....	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	18 00
Four inches.....	5 00	7 00	9 00	15 00	25 00
Quarter column..	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half column.....	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	50 00
One column.....	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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Executor's, Administrator's, and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa
Office over 1st. National Bank.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Knt's building.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa
Office corner of Centre and Main streets, Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on First floor, front room of COLUMBIAN Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No 2, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW
Office in Maize's building over Billmeyer's grocery.

JOHN C. YOCUM,
Attorney-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA
Office in NEWS ITEM building, Main street.
Member of the American Attorneys' Association.
Collections made in any part of America

A. K. OSWALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5.
BERWICK, PA

W. H. RHAWN.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main streets.

W. E. SMITH,
Attorney-atLaw, Berwick, Pa
Can be Consulted in German.
ALSO FIRST-CLASS
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
☞ Office first door below the post office.

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C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at Law. Office in COLUMBIAN Building.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN & LOCKSMITH Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA House Building, Bloomsburg, Pa

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Office, North Market street.
Bloomsburg, Pa

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market street.

J. G. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street.

W. H HOUSE,
—DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office in Columbian building, 2nd floor.
To be open at all hours during the day.
Nov. 25-ly

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES' N. Y.
READING, PA.
These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

HUNT'S KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY, NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

Lots of People Say, "OH MY BACK."

Here Is Solid A 1 TESTIMONY from Hard Working Men.

Machinist and Builder.

"I have been troubled years with kidney and bladder difficulty. After using four bottles of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY I have been completely cured."—William C. Clark, Mason and Builder, Auburn, N. Y.

* * * "Health is better than wealth." * * *

Machinist.

Mr. George Karg, Machinist, 1138 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., says:—"My disease started when I was quite a young lad by having weak kidneys. I have used just six bottles of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY, and I solemnly proclaim, 'I feel like a new man.'"

* * * "Good counsel has no price, obey it." * * *

Mechanic.

Mr. Henry Williams, Mechanic, East Bridgeport, Conn., says:—"About two months ago I caught a heavy cold, which settled in my kidneys. I got a bottle of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY and with the first dose began to get well." * * * "Light suppers makes long lives." * * *

Railroad Man.

Frank B. Lee, office N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Little Falls, N. Y., June 8, 1883, says: "My father, 62 years old, had severe kidney and bladder disease for 20 years, urination causing acute pain. The weakness was so great he was obliged to wear a rubber bag. Twelve bottles of HUNT'S Kidney REMEDY completely cured him, and we consider it remarkable. We cheerfully recommend it."

* * * "Deeds are better than words." * * *

HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has stood the test of time. It has been before the public for twenty years, and has cured every year thousands of people suffering from various diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, and kindred disorders, who had failed to get relief from doctors and who expected never to be cured. Thousands of testimonials from such persons attest its value. Send for book.

* * * "All's well that ends well." * * *

Sold by all druggists. Price $1.25. 9

HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.
N. CRITTENTON, General Agent, N. Y.

CAIN
Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 11 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Devereux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness, after I was not expected to live." Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Exr. of Abram Moulton, Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood." Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief." Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease after I feared to die." Henry Ward, late Col. 5th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, it is like a charm to me when I want it. I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Talmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after 20 years of suffering from that terrible scourge. Its worth [illegible]." Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 15 years of other medicines." Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice." Dr. H. N. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any medicine I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Gilreay, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort has cured me of bleeding Piles of 20 years' standing." [illegible], Yorktown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort has cured me when I was given up to die and had suffered thirty years." [illegible] Dodge, Hudson, West Berk, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort will positively cure you, or any disease of your kidneys." La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take
KIDNEY-WORT
IT WILL CLEANSE.

Feb 6-3 mo

How IS YOUR BACK? -If it aches- APPLY A HOP PLASTER

What is the use of suffering with Backache, Pain in the Side or Hip, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Kidney Diseases, Stuck, Stitches, Swollen and tired Muscles, Chest and Lung troubles, or any sort of pain or soreness, either local or deep-seated when a Hop Plaster will give instant relief? Prepared from Burgundy Pitch, Canada Balsam, and the pain-killing virtues of Hops. The best strengthening plaster ever known. Thousands say so. Sold by all dealers. Mailed on receipt of price, 25c., 5 for $1.00. HOP PLASTER COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

Strongest and Best!

SALESMEN WANTED to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and expenses Paid. Apply at once, stating age.
(Refer to this paper.)
CHASE BROTHERS, Rochester, N. Y.
apr 3-2m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

CENTAUR LINIMENT
An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An Instantaneous Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy.

SELECT POETRY.

The Ebbing Tide.

Flowing, flowing, ever flowing,
Slowly outward ebbs the tide;
Here the shoals are small and narrow,
There the sea runs deep and wide.

Ebbing, ebbing, ever outward
To the rolling, boundless sea,
Wave on wave in such succession
Scarcely is a vacancy.

Flowing, flowing, in such numbers,
Can there any difference be
In their form, or line, or motion,
As they flow to the same sea?

Ay, some waves rise from their comrades,
Flowing onward to the strand;
Others froth in wantonness and anguish,
Break in moaning on the sand.
On the ocean of Forever,
Some will sparkle in the light;
Others dwell in depths of horror,
In the sea's dark, ruthless night.

And so pass the generations,
Moving outward to the sea,
Out on the ebbing tide of time,
Flowing to eternity.

The Expiated Crime.

I had had a trying day. Something had gone wrong—I knew not what—in the large warehouse where my brother Robert was master, and I was head clerk. Robert, always stern and imperative, was, this day, inordinately so. I had never seen the temper which my dying mother warned me against irritating so bitter and cutting as now. Why was it? True, I had won the love which he so earnestly coveted; but was I to blame because Olive Stoughton liked me better than him? I was but a poor clerk, and he a thriving, prosperous man, able to give her a splendid home; but she cared more for the little cottage which alone I could afford to live in, and which already we were furnishing for our future residence.

I had lodged with Olive's mother for five years, and Olive had ever been as a dear sister to me. When Robert, who had seen her but a few times, but was struck with her innocent beauty, wanted to make her his wife, she came weeping to me. Her mother had urged her earnestly to marry him; but she could not love one so cold and stern. Would I please to go down and talk her mother into reason? Would I tell her that it was not right in the sight of Heaven to form such an alliance?

Before this I had felt quite content that Olive should look upon me as a brother. The thought that she had been so nearly lost to me made me know that this relationship was not all I coveted. I loved her as one who should be my wife; and when I went down to talk to Mrs. Stoughton I told her so, and she, who saw in my future a counterpart of my brother's success, was persuaded that it was best to consult Olive's own inclinations.

That night the weeping girl confessed that she refused Robert for my sake; and as soon as I was able, by close economy, to take a small house in the suburbs, I did so. We were to be married in a week. Something had kept me from telling my brother, but I presumed that he knew it from another source. Perhaps I cannot make anyone understand how much I stood in fear of my brother Robert. He was seven years older than myself, had been the tyrant of my boyhood, and the scourge of my mother. When she died he was my guardian; and although I suspected that he appropriated the little she left me, I dared not ask him any questions lest it might irritate him. On her death-bed my mother had charged me, and I had promised never to oppose him—always to give way to him. My poor mother! she would not have done so had she but known all. He took me into his warehouse when I was fifteen, and I had been the slave of his will ever since, never daring to cross his path, until, armed with the desperate courage of love, I had rivalled him in the heart of Olive Stoughten.

On the morning of this day I had caught a malicious gleam in Robert's eye.

He kept me very late at the office that evening, and sent me afterwards on an unnecessary errand connected with a bill of exchange.

When I went to the counting-house the next morning, Robert looked up with the old grave stare, now so familiar, and said, "There are two bills abroad this morning of the description of that which you took away yesterday—ay one of them is, of course, a forged one. Someone here has done it. Who imitates my handwriting, save yourself?"

I was thunderstruck, but I recovered myself sufficiently to say, "How do you know that it was done here?"

"Because our own paper was used—the blanks which we had expressly engraved for our bills. No one has had access to it but you and myself, therefore I accuse you!"

"But, Robert, you do not believe that I did this?"

"What else can I think? Here is the bill which I have had to redeem. Look at it."

"Nay, I see that it strongly resembles my writing, but it is only a resemblance—I never wrote it. Robert, you are in jest; you do this to frighten me. Look at me. Do I look like a guilty person?"

He colored, bit his lips, and did not reply.

I said, "Brother, some one seems trying to do me an injury. I swear faithfully that I will find that person out and expose him, even if it is years and years hence. No matter who it is, I will do so. I would expose a man who would do that if he were my own brother."

He started now and looked very angry.

"Edgar," he said at last, "already the police are in pursuit of you to answer to this forgery. I can assist you to elude them; but if I do, you must promise never to come back—you must promise to go alone, and that you will communicate with no human being here after you have departed. I have all things ready. Go at once, and you are saved; stay, and you are lost!"

"Fly from the consequence of a crime I never committed? Never! I will stay, and, if possible, prove my innocence."

"You cannot," he said, coldly.

"Perhaps I can discover who has thus injured me."

Another of those strange looks came over his face, and he exclaimed loudly and hastily, "Take your choice. A residence in prison must have charms for you!"

It was a terrible thought indeed, but a trusted in my innocence. I did not believe that Robert would allow my name to be thus disgraced. Alas! he had already permitted the police to active, stirring, out-door life in my examine the different handwriting of the clerks, and mine had been selected as the imitation of his own. And they were still in the building, ready to pounce upon him who had forged the bill.

Robert was pale now. He had not calculated upon my firmness; he had depended on my flight. He implored me now to secret myself, but I was obstinate. When my voice was raised, he entreated me to lower it, and pointed to the other room. In my desperation I flew to the door, opened it, and, strong in my innocence, I said, "I am here to answer to my good name. My brother wishes me to go away, but why should I? I am innocent, and will bide the result."

"How is this, Mr. Bernard?" asked one of them. "Did you seek to deprive the law of its just prey? You who were so eager just now!"

Robert wiped his eyes. I do believe the men gave him credit for brotherly affection and sympathy. But he had shown it too late. I was taken away immediately and put in confinement.

And Olive would hear of my trouble from strangers! And how—oh! how would she bear it? So near our great happiness, and now!

There was no hope. It was useless to record my trial. Even Robert, repentant as he must have been, could not save me now. The bill was too faithful a transcript of my writing. No other clerk wrote in imitation of Robert's hand; and my counsel's suggestion that Mr. Bernard might have written it himself was considered too monstrous to have a moment's sway with the court.

My poor Olive! alas! she had no one but myself to care for her. But there was a deeper grief even than this. The blow was struck by the hand of *my brother?*—for I could not but doubt that Robert had done this. He hoped and believed that the witness of his guilt would pass unsuspected; but in case it should not, the responsibility must not in any case fall upon him.

I was in prison five years. Three of these Olive visited me often. The fourth, she was wearing away to another land; and, before its close, she died. What cared I then to live? I would not have raised my hand for a release from prison. Another year went on. I never heard from Robert, not even when my Olive died. It would injure his respectability to show any sympathy with a forger.

Well, the day of release came. I was indifferent to its approach. I even lingered after I was told that I was free to go. At length I walked out once more into a world which had taught me such bitter lessons. I hurried out of town, and sought my old home—the home which had been shrined in my heart as a picture for five long dreary years. I threw myself upon my Olive's grave. I knew where to find it, for she had selected the spot years before.

Even this scene did not melt my heart. I was hard and cold still. Olive sweet life had been sacrificed; and *mine*—oh, what a bitter, bitter offering had been made of mine to him who had made it so dark!

With this thought came one of deep, fierce revenge. What right had *he*, were he twice my brother, to throw this shadow and darkness over me? Had my mother known how he would repay my devotion to her wishes, would she have counselled me to keep back his dark deeds, and sacrifice myself and my family to him?

I do not know how I reached the suburban town where Robert had always resided since he left my mother's roof. He was a bachelor, living alone, except for an aged woman who took care of his household matters. To this day I never knew what streets I passed through to his dwelling; but I know that I was filled with a fierce ungoverned revenge.

I found myself in the dusk of the evening opposite his house. A dim light burned in one room where the window was slightly raised. I determined to go in, and charge him with the forgery; and I had some unformed idea about denouncing him to the life he had cursed me with so long; or—worse still—the dreadful thought of killing him on the spot.

Let me here acknowledge all my guilt. I *did* think of this. How madly I strode across the street and entered the house! I went directly to his room. On a couch, pale, haggard, and emaciated, lay the wreck of my brother, once a noble-looking, handsome man. He was praying when I pushed open the door, but his voice was weak and low; still I caught enough to know that he was asking forgiveness for the injury he had done to *me*. Over his couch hung my mother's picture. A sad, sweet look such as had haunted me five years in prison pervaded the face; and Robert's had softened down from its proud, hard expression into a resemblance of hers. That look arrested my up-lifted hand which I had raised to strike him, so wild and terrible were the feelings I held towards one who had thus poisoned my whole life. But when I saw that look, so like my dying mother's, I felt sure that he was dying too. It softened, disarmed me.

A moment after he discovered me. I cannot describe his cry; it was like nothing earthly. As he reached out his thin, emaciated arms towards me all my anger melted. I saw, not the villain who had thus wrought the evil of my life, but the wretch who was wearing out his own in sorrow for the past. All my mother's teachings occured to me as if spoken by her living lips.

All that he had done had been for the hope of winning Olive Stoughton's love. He did not give up the hope until he heard of her death, and knew that she died of grief for me. Oh, the shame, the agony, which his confession embodied! Sickness had shown all his guilt in its true light, and for many weeks his great and only desire had been to see me and to be forgiven. It had wrought upon his feeble nerves to that extent that he had that very day decided to give himself up to justice, weak and dying as he was; but the deadly languor that crept over him made it impossible. He had written his confession, and begged me to have it published. He died that night. Could it wipe out those dreary prison years? Could it restore my Olive? Alas! no; better that our name should pass away from the memory of those who

PREVENTION OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Recent outbreaks of hydrophobia direct attention to this terrible complaint, for which at the present time there is no certain remedy. A plan for the prevention or at least mitigation of the disease, was introduced and put into practice some twenty years ago by M. Bourrel, of Paris, and this plan has since been favorably reported upon by Mr. Fleming, the eminent president of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, in his work on "Rabies and Hydrophobia." Bourrel's method, which has been successfully practised, consists of blunting the canine teeth and incisors of young dogs. The operation renders it impossible for a dog to inflict wounds on men or animals which might lead to inoculation with the virus of rabies. The treatment imposes no restraint upon the animal. "Bourrel's proposal," said Mr. Fleming, "has never been carried into general practice as far as I know, but it will be seen that it is by no means unreasonable; and in countries where dogs are particularly susceptible to rabies, or during an epizooty of the disease, it might, and indeed must, prove of the greatest utility. Even in ordinary circumstances, with vicious dogs, it would be most injudicious not to resort to it to prevent their doing mischief."

Bourrel's experiments in this direction commenced in 1862, and were conducted on thirty dogs. When the permanent teeth are well grown he stated that the dog may be so disarmed. The operation occupies about eight minutes. There is no subsequent derangement of health, and the creature eats as well as before. The teeth are no more exposed to caries than they were previously; the lips conceal them, except in aggression or defence, and the beauty of the dog is not impaired. "In general," says M. Bourrel, "it is a sharp pinching produced by the front teeth that causes inoculation; the skin is torn, or the bite draws blood. By blunting, sixteen obtuse surfaces are substituted for sixteen sharp points. Sporting dogs, in the habit of tearing the game, have been prevented from doing so by this measure, while the furious disposition of some dogs, which render them dangerous to every one, was softened, and brutes which would have to be destroyed were consequently allowed to live. Terriers have not ceased to kill rats after this blunting; they have only lost their power to kill cats, which is a happy result. The same operation disarms those bull dogs that certain individuals have the discreditable passion of exciting to fight; pet dogs have been operated upon without any inconvenience."

Granting that in rare cases sporting dogs would be deteriorated by this process of reducing their fangs, or even that exception should be made in their favor, there can be no doubt that, were the system applied to pet dogs, mongrels, and other curs of like degree, who are after all the most fruitful causes of hydrophobia, the number of victims to that terrible disease would be reduced. Apart from the absolute danger arising from a dog's bite, the sense of nervous apprehension and suffering to the victim is a serious evil.

A FACTORY ON THE WEST COAST.

The name factory as applied to these trading establishments in West Africa is rather a misnomer, and suggests to the English mind a hideous brick building of several stories, with probably three or four tall chimneys belching forth volumes of black smoke. Nothing could be more unlike the reality. The West African factory consists usually of a one-storied house, surrounded by a veranda or piazza, and standing in the midst of an inclosure. Nothing is manufactured in these places; and they are, when all is said, shops, in which cotton prints, rum, gin, powder, beads, and cheap muskets are bartered for native produce, and sometimes sold. The traders, however, speak of themselves as merchants, and though they will sell everything down to a penny worth of rum, would consider themselves greatly insulted if called shopkeepers. The ground floor of the building contains the shop and stock in trade, the agent and his clerks live above, and the casks of palm oil and bags of palm kernels are stored up in sheds in the yard ready for shipment. There is no busy hum of workpeople. Perhaps a native will arrive at the factory with a canoe full of kegs of palm oil. He saunters up to the house, has rum lavished upon him to create a generous spirit, and after a time, for he does nothing in a hurry, he mentions that he has got so much oil to dispose of provided that he can get in exchange so many cutlasses, so much powder, and so on. Then a couple of Kroomen lazily roll the kegs up from the beach, gauge them, examine the quality of the oil, and in the course of an hour or so report progress to their employer, the agent. After this a little haggling, such as the climate has left the trader sufficient energy to indulge in, takes place, with the result that the native hands over his oil at a nominal price per gallon which is about half what it is really worth, and gets paid in goods which are rated and exchanged at about 200 per cent. above their value, so that in one way or another the trader makes rather a good thing out of it.

AFRICAN EXPLORERS' SUFFERINGS.

Serpo Pinto, the celebrated African traveller who started for Central Africa last fall from Mozambique, came near starving to death not long after he began his march. He and his comrade, Lieut. Cardoso, were stricken with fever in a district where famine prevailed. They could buy little food, and being to ill to be removed, their party were soon reduced to sore straits. The Governor of Mozambique heard of either distress, and sent a relief party, who remained with them until the explorers were able to push on to ample food supplies beyond the famine district. Pinto is leading into inner Africa one of the best equipped parties that have ever left the coast.

DIED OF LAUGHTER.

Chalcas died of laughter at the thought of his having outlived the time predicted for his death. A fellow in rags told him that he would never drink the wine of the grapes growing in his vineyard; and added: "If my words do not come true you can claim me as your slave." When the wine was made Chalcas held a feast and sent for the fellow to come and see how his predictions had failed. When he appeared the soothsayer laughed so immoderately at the would-be prophet that it killed him. Crassus died from laughter on seeing an ass eat thistles. Margutte, the giant in the Morgante Maggiore, died of laughter on seeing a monkey pull on his boots. Zeuxis, the Grecian painter, died at the sight of a hag he had just depicted. A peculiar death was that of Piacut, who dropped dead in the act of paying a bill. There are many men to-day, however, who would probably die of surprise if they found themselves doing the same thing.

BOLD WOMEN DEFENDERS.

The valor with which the women of Saragossa aided in the defense of their city against the French, still lives in the hearts of Spaniards. Two thousand wives and maidens of Madrid have shown what great things can yet be accomplished by the women of Castile, in holding a tobacco factory against the armed forces of the town—military and civil—to say nothing of the minor feats of insulting the Governor and smashing the furniture and machinery of the factory. The cause of this outbreak was the introduction of machinery into the factory. The women employed there knowing the exellence of their own handiwork, resented this attempt to lower the quality of the cigar.

EPIDEMICS AND ALCOHOL.

If I have not a very intimate acquaintance with cholera, I cannot say the same of yellow fever, for of this last I have witnessed the ravages in different parts of the world; I have also felt its grip. It is a question not yet, as I think, decided, whether yellow fever is conveyed by infection or not. Certain it is that some persons believe it to be so; and I remember a diabolical attempt to introduce it into a healthy region by means of infected clothing. It happened at Bermuda during the period when North and South were flying at each other's throats in the American States, and when, by reason of the blockade-running, a good many Southerners were collected in the Bermuda group. There had been a bad outbreak of yellow fever while the war was being waged; and before the disease had quite subsided, a discovery was made of a box, the passage of which had been provided for to the Northern States so that it might arrive in the hottest part of Summer. It was found to contain the bedclothes and body linen (as was evident from the condition of the articles) of persons who had been afflicted with the epidemic. The intention, no doubt, was to introduce and spread the pestilence in the Northern towns and districts. I quite forget how the attempt was first brought to light; but very little doubt was at the time entertained that it was deliberately planned, and was to have been mercilessly carried out. It is a not uncommon belief that the free use of intoxicating liquors, so common in warm climates, renders one very susceptible of the fever, and takes largely from the chances of recovery if the disease be once induced. In its general, unmodified form this belief is certainly incorrect; conditionally, it is probably true. As facts in support of my assertions I adduce: First, that in the visitation at Bermuda several men known to be steady and hard drinkers enjoyed complete immunity from the attacks of fever; second, that in the same epidemic occasional inebriates—men who every now and then went in for a "burst up" and then returned to steady habits for a while—hardly ever escaped, and hardly ever recovered. The habitual topers not only did not take the fever, but they seemed to have an instinctive knowledge that they were quite safe from it. Not one of them evinced the least apprehension when every one else was panic-stricken; not one of them condescended to make the slightest alteration in his copious and fiery potations. They fearlessly performed for the sick and dead officers which sober men were not very eager about undertaking, and they seemed rather proud that a time had arrived when they became of some importance, for ordinarily they were reputed and treated as besotted, useless rascals. It is an unpleasant truth for the blue ribbons, but it seems to be the truth nevertheless, that to keep well saturated with alcohol is a safeguard against yellow fever.

THE PRE-GLACIAL MAN.

Was he black? That we don't certainly know, but all analogy would lead one to answer positively, yes. White men seem, on the whole, to be a very recent and novel improvement on the original evolutionary pattern. At any rate he was distinctly hairy, like the Ainos, or aborigines of Japan, in our own day, of whom Miss Isabella Bird has drawn so startling and sensational a picture. Several of the pre-glacials ketches show us lank and gawky savages with the body covered with long scratches answering exactly to the scratches which represent the hanging hair of the mammoth, and suggesting that man then still retained his old original hairy covering. The new skulls and other fragments of skeletons now preserved to us also indicate that our old master and his contemporaries much resembled in shape and build the Australian black fellows, though their foreheads were lower and more receding, while their front teeth still projected in huge fangs, faintly recalling the immense canines of the male gorilla. Quite apart from any theoretical considerations as to our probable descent (or descent) from Dr. Darwin's hypothetical "hairy arboreal quadrumanous ancestor," whose existance may or may not be really true, there can be no doubt that the actual historical remains set before us pre-glacial man as evidently approaching in several important respects the higher monkeys.

LAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The total area of Great Britain slightly exceeds 56,750,000 acres; but the total cultivated area is a little under 32,500,000 acres. The cultivated area, therefore, is roughly four-sevenths of, or a little more than one-half, the total area. In England the proportion of cultivated area to the total is about three to four; in Wales it is somewhat over one to two; but in Scotland it is only one to four. While the total area of Scotland is almost 19,500,000 acres, the cultivated area is just 4,812,000 acres. Three-quarters of all Scotland therefore are unreclaimed mountain and heath.

FLORIDA SAURIANS.

Some interesting discoveries have been made in Florida by Prof. Lawrence Johnson, of the United States Geological Survey. Just south of Alachua county line he found several specimens and skeletons of animals which relatively belong to a not far distant period. In piles, and somewhat mixed, there were the remains of a mastodon, two or three specimens of the rhinoceros, a large stag, a camel, fully as large as the Arabian camel, but in structure more allied to the llama; also a tapir, very much like the South American tapir, which lives in swampy places; two teeth of some carnivorous animal allied to the tiger and panther; one set of teeth and bones of a hippopotamus; several crocodiles or alligators, and innumerable other bones not identified. Apparently, the territory south of Alachua was at some time a large fresh-water lake.

TOOL STEEL.

The old-fashioned method of testing tool-steel is as good a practical method as that of a careful chemical analysis. It is simply the heating and drawing under the hammer to a sleuder point, plunging while red hot in cold water, and, when chilled, striking it with a hammer across the edge of the anvil. If the steel will harden, it will break, under these conditions, without bending back and forth. Steel that will not harden under these conditions is not fit to temper, and will not retain a cutting edge. Steel that is so "high" that it cannot be heated red-hot and chilled in water without flying may do for some purposes, and retain a sufficiently rigid edge by air-hardening. If a piece of steel can be forged into a cold chisel, be hardened, tempered, and used, such steel is good steel, and may be relied upon for all ordinary shop-purposes.

SLEEPING-DRAUGHTS.

A word about sedatives, or sleeping-draughts. It is impossible to speak too strongly against the habitual use of these. They should never be taken without a doctor's orders. Chloral, though not producing the ill effects which follow opium, is depressing. One or two teaspoonfuls of the syrup is the dose for an adult. "Chloral drinking" is a fearful evil, against which none can keep too sedulous a guard. Of bromide of potassium, five to twenty grains is the ordinary adult dose. It is a powerful sedative to the nervous system, but should never be used as a habit, for, beside other evils, it leads to an eruption of the skin. Laudanum is the preparation of opium most employed by the public. Children are exceedingly sensitive to it. One drop of laudanum has killed an infant. It should never be taken without a doctor's prescription. Dover's powder, a ten-grain dose for an adult, is useful in checking a cold. Every ten grains of this powder contains one grain of opium. Therefore it should be used with great caution We warn mothers against all manners of syrups for their babies, unless such are ordered by the doctor.

CUSTER'S CONFEDERATE FRIEND.

The Seventh Cavalry were sent to guard the engineers of the Northern Pacific while they surveyed the route to the Yellowstone. The party of citizens joined the command a few days out from Fort Rice. Gen. Custer wrote me that he was lying on the buffalo robe in his tent, resting after the march, when he heard a voice outside asking the sentinel "which was Gen. Custer's tent." The General called out: "Halloo, old fellow! I haven't heard that voice in 13 years, but I know it. Come in and welcome!" Gen. Rosser walked in, and such a reunion as was had! These two had been classmates and warm friends at West Point, and parted with sorrow when Gen. Rosser went into the Southern army. Afterward they had fought each other in the Shenandoah Valley time and time again. Both of them lay on the robe for hours talking over the campaign in Virginia. In the varying fortunes of war sometimes one had got possession of the wagon train belonging to the other. I knew of several occasions when they had captured each other's headquarters wagon, with their private luggage. If one drove the other back in retreat, before he went into camp he wrote a note addressing the other as "Dear friend," and saying, "You may have made me take a few steps this way to-day, but I'll be even with you to-morrow. Please accept my good wishes and this little gift." These notes and presents were left at the house of some Southern woman as they retreated out of the village. Once Gen. Custer took all of his friend's luggage and found in it a new uniform coat of Confederate gray. He wrote a humorous letter that night thanking Gen. Rosser for setting him up in so many new things, but audaciously asking him if he "would direct his tailor to make the coat tails of his next uniform a little shorter," as there was a difference in the height of the two men. Gen. Custer captured his herd of cattle at one time, but he was so hotly pursued by Gen. Rosser that he had dismounted, cut a whip, and drove them himself until they were secured.

INSECTS IN THE TROPICS.

"It will hardly be credited by those who have never visited a hill country in the tropics," writes a recent traveller, "that soon after sunrise the noise of awakening beetles and tree-loving insects is so great as to drown the bellowing of a bull, or the roar of a tiger a few paces off. The sound resembles most nearly the metallic whirr of a hundred Lowell looms. One beetle in particular, known to the natives (of Penang) as the 'trumpeter,' busies himself all day long in producing a booming noise with his wings. I have cautiously approached a tree on which I knew a number of these trumpeter-beetles to have settled, when suddenly the sound stopped, the alarm was spread from tree to tree, and there was a lull in the forest music, which only recommenced when I had returned to the beaten track."

General Grant's Case.

"SOMEONE HAS BLUNDERED!"—CAN IT BE POSSIBLE?

The New York Herald says: "If General Grant should recover from a disease "which should prove not to have been "what it has been described, then his medical attendants * * will be expected to "explain the reasons for one of the most "remarkable instances of discrepancy ever "recounted in the history of medical practice."

The other day an eminent young physician in the last stages of consumption, unable longer to talk, called for pen and paper and indistinctly wrote this advice to his physicians: "Make dying comfortable."

The utter failure rightly to diagnose and properly to treat General Grant's disorder was a serious blunder, emphasizing what has so often been said, that professional treatment, being purely experimental, is just as likely to be wrong as right.

Had the general an ulcer on his arm the physicians would have treated it scientifically, very scientifically. He might have recovered or they might have cut his arm off. Some dear old soul of a grandmother, however, might have treated the sore by some "old woman's remedy" and healed it, but there would have been no "professional science" in such a proceeding, as her remedy would not be one recognized by the code!

The general's physicians excuse themselves, we are told, because the condition of the throat was hidden from sight. There are thousands of cases where disease is hidden from sight, where the symptoms are very obscure and conflicting. The physicians will treat everyday's symptoms but they do not cure, and finally the patient dies. Then they discover they have made a mistake! A horrible mistake! The other day a prominet merchant in a neighboring city was found dead in bed. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that one of his other vital organs was entirely decayed, and yet his physicians had been treating him for heart disease!

Some one has blundered.

For weeks the American public have been waiting the unwelcome tidings of General Grant's death. To-day, the general is up and around and riding out.

People get well often in spite of what their doctors say and do. Why? By will power? No. By faith? No.

They live because outside the medical profession and medical pretense there are effective remedial agencies in nature which, though "unrecognized" by the code, have supre

THE COLUMBIAN.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Dittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MAY, 8, 1885.

Col. Quay is a republican candidate for State Treasurer. Chris. Magee is opposed to his nomination. There will be some fun before the campaign is over.

The following bills passed finally in the House of Representatives;

Making it a misdemeanor for store keepers to secure patronage by lottery gifts.

The House joint resolution proposing an amedment to the constitution abolishing the poll-tax qualification was defeated—yeas, 24; nays,46.

To regulate the marriage of minors, imposing a fine of $200 on any minister or justice of the peace who shall unite in marriage any minor without the consent of his or her parents, unless the minors present a certificate from the clerk of the orphan's court showing that they are of age.

[For making false representations as to his or her age any minor shall be fined $300, and the clerk of the court issuing a certificate in violation of this act shall be fined $200.]

Schuylkill County is likely to have a temporary experience of prohibition through the failure of 250 hotel and saloon keepers to pay for licences which were granted at the February term of court within the time prescribed by law. The Law and Order Society has notified the Clerks of the Court not to issue them now, after the time has elapsed, under legal penalty, and there is promise that there will be this number of drinking places less in that vicinity than there would have been had the applicant been more prompt. The practice hitherto has been to take out the licenses whenever cash was most abundant, and the temperance people have this time taken advantage of the negligence of the saloon keepers and insist on the strict enforcement of the law.

The Pension Frauds.

The new Commisioner of Pensions has made a good start exposing and putting an end to the gross frauds which have been perpetrated for many years in the executive bureau over which he presides. The number of illegally drawn pensions whose suspensions he has just directed is 109, all belonging to a single agency, that of Philadelphia. In 102 of these cases the only persons entitled to the pensions have been dead for years. Some died as long ago as 1871, yet the periodical allowances have ever since been regularly drawn in their names. In seven of the cases widows who forfeited their rights to pensions by re-marriage years ago, have called for and received money as usual ever since.

These are the first fruits of an investigation begun by a special agent in a single locality. There is no reason for supposing that Philadelphia is the only place where these practices have been carried on, and we may therefore presume that the unlawful disbursements of this kind in the whole country are to be numbered by thousands. This, too, is only one form of possible fraud, and a form, perhaps, comparativly easy of detection. It risks not only the disbursing officer's personal acquaintance with the lawful applicant, but the circulation of the news of the death of a pensioner by his friends and neighbors. Frauds in the original granting of pensions, when once accomplished, are usually safe from detection.

So far as can be judged from the nature of the Philadelphia frauds, they must have resulted from careless or corrupt discharge of official duties. There are now over three hundred thousand pensioners on the roll, and more than a hundred different grades of pensioners. The Government, has sometimes paid out fifty or sixty millions a year in pensions. These facts, coupled with the looseness in taking evidence upon pension cases, of which the Commissioners have often complained, indicate the extent of the field open for fraud.

But in addition for several years, the pension Office has been managed by people who ridiculed the idea that any fraud worth worrying about was perpetrated. One of the Commissioners, when asked to recommend needed pension legislation, gravely called for special laws, in addition to the ordinary statutes against perjury, to punish severely "those who swear falsely against a meritorious claimant's right to a pension"—a demand directly tending to prevent persons who strongly suspect frauds from mentioning the ground of their belief, lest they should be prosecuted by the Government they wished to aid. The same officer thought that the proportion of pensions affected by fraud was not more than one in a thousand, and that "the precautions against fraud are extraordinary." A previous Commissioner, whose frankness cost him his place, had made known that five hundred fraudulent pensions were dropped from the roll in about three years, after over half a million dollars had been paid to them; and he had also reported that as these discoveries were mostly due to accident or voluntary information, "the evidence is conclusive that a small percentage of the frauds committed have been discovered."

Congress, a short time since, in despair of otherwise ferreting out frauds, ordered the publication of the pension roll. The Pension Office discountenanced this project from the beginning, and a few days after it was carried into effect exultingly announced that "thus far not a single complaint has reached this office going to show that persons not entitled to receive pensions are getting assistance." A change of administration, nevertheless, as we have seen, has already revealed in a single city more than a hundred instances of persons who had for years been getting pension assistance to which they were not entitled. It would be human nature for those under which chronic occupation of office loose methods of gross corruption have been in vogue to shrink from exposing either existing or past iniquities. But with a thorough reorganization of the Pension Office, from top to bottom, and a thorough investigation of all abuses, there will be hope of that reform which the people demand and deserve.—*N. Y. Sun.*

To go Slower than Ever.

Mr. Randall called upon the President recently for the purpose of directing his attention to a decision in a recent Pennsylvania report, in which the Court held that a power to appoint carried with it the right of removal, regardless of any Tenure-of-Office acts. The President listened attentively to the reading but said very little. He made a very significant remark, however, when Judge Joshua Allen, of Illinois, called upon him afterwards to ask about changes in the Federal offices. Said the President, as he was afterwards reported:

"When I assumed the duties of this office I resolved to go slow in making changes, believing that if any mistakes were made they would naturally result from hasty and inconsiderate action. From certain recent occurrences I am more than ever of the opinion that my original determination was right. In the future I intend to go even slower than ever." The recent occurrences referred to in the President's vigorous little speech show his estimation of Mr. Bayard's peculiar personal policy.

The Supreme Court.

THE LIMIT OF MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Chief Justice Mercur of the Supreme Court of Pensylvania, has just filed an opinion in the appeal of the City of Wilkes-Barre from the degree of the Court of common pleas of Luzerne County, sitting as a court of equity. This case involves an important question as to the right of municipality to increase its indebtedness under Section 8, of article 9, of the Constitution. This section provides that the debt of any municipality or incorporated district shall never exceed 7 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, and also that no municipality or district shall incur any new debt or increase of its indebtedness to an amount exceeding 2 per cent. upon such assessed valuation, without the assent of the electors at a public election.

The City of Wilkes-Barre proposed an increase in its debt, which was in itself less than 2 per cent. of the assessed value of its taxable property, but when added to the debt previously existing made and aggregate of more than 2 per cent. The question was raised by certain tax payers whether this could be done without the previous consent of the electors. The city government contended that there was nothing in the Constitution to prevent a city from increasing its indebtedness by successive steps, from time to time, as it saw proper, and that so long as this increase was less than 2 per cent. the consent of the electors was not necessary.

Chief Justice Mercur, however, holds that there is no warrant in the Constitution for any such view, and that any increase which has the effect of raising municipal indebtedness more than 2 per cent. must receive the consent of the electors at a municipal election. The decree of the Common Pleas of Luzerne County is affirmed and the appeal dismissed at the costs of the apellant municipality.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1885.

Your correspondent did not have his usual six-hour confidential interview with the President of the United States this week, and is consequently not able to give you a news report hot and steaming from the lips of the administration. Maybe the reason why I did not call on the President was because my friend did. I have a wild Western friend who found himself in Washington last week with two whole hours at his disposal. He decided that the time was not sufficient for him to see and talk to everybody in Washington (though he come as near doing it as any living man or even woman) and inasmuch as he had to draw a line somewhere, he called only on the President, Secretary Lamar and your correspondent. I will not attempt to tell all he told me, for he talked without punctuation. But to the President he made the original remark that he had no friends to reward, no enemies to punish, and no favors to ask. The "no favors to ask" clause seemed to please the President, and he replied "I am nearly worried to death by those who have nothing but favors to ask." My friend then called at the Interior Department upon Secretary Lamar and told him that he wished to see his bath tub! The Saturnine secretary at once set down my wild Westerner for a crank, but a glance at his nice clothes and his face painted red with intelligence and humor convinced him that he had struck a character rare. So he showed him the little zinc bath tub and the two four dollar rugs, to buy which; he had sold the ten thousand dollars worth of government carriages and horses.

The President and members of his Cabinet have gone to Gettysburg to celebrate the anniversary of the battle. This is the first respite that Mr. Cleveland has taken since the 4th of March. Miss Cleveland is away in New York. Col. Lamont and his family, consisting of his wife and two little daughters, have, at the urgent request of Mr. Cleveland, moved into the White House and they will soon accompany the president to his country residence at Soldier's home. The President's cottage at the Home is about three miles from the White house and about a mile and a half from the northern boundary of the city and the Potomac river. Surrounded by trees and acres of green sward it will have all the advantages of a summer resort with the additional advantage of complete retirement from society and fashion that cannot be obtained at Long Branch, Saratoga or Newport.

The illness of the President's private secretary has revived the old talk about the peculiar Washington malaria. Every ill that flesh is heir to in this city is attributed by the non-professional writers for the press to malaria. A Senator cannot eat or drink too much but that his indisposition is malaria, and one of them went so far as to attribute the encouchment of a prominent woman to the same prolific cause. Washington, as the statistics show, is a universally healthy city and its death rate shows as small a percentage from malaria as any city in the union.

What will the administration do concerning official changes? is a question that is being very earnestly asked at this time. There are in round numbers about 102,000 salaried officeholders under the Federal Government. They are the regular army of politics, for it means their bread. Their discipline enabled the Republican party to keep itself in power for half a century. Nine tenths of these officials are still in position. What is the President going to do about it? A gentleman who holds a very responsible and prominent appointment under Mr. Cleveland, and who comes from a powerful state occupying a most important political and geographical position, spoke very plainly and fully the other day respecting the matter of changes. He said: No one better comprehends the necessity for a complete change in all commissioned officials than does the President. He is perfectly aware that the people, in making the change in presidents last fall, did not mean simply to put one man out and another man in. They meant that the entire system should be altered and renovated, and you may depend upon it that is precisely what the President means to do but he will not be hurried.

Robbing a Train.

A BOLD EXPLOIT BY AN INDIANA TRAMP.

As Wednesday night's Chicago express train on the Louisville and New Albany Road slacked up at the Harrodsburg, Ind., water tank, a sleeping passenger in the second-class car awakened just in time to see a shaggy-whiskered man dart up the rear platform of the baggage and express car just ahead. A moment later he had disappeared through the door. It was nearly midnight and the sleepy passenger thought nothing of the incident, and when the train resumed its journey he slept again. Two miles further north and only a short distance from Bloomington he was again awakened by the slacking up of the train. The door of the smoking car opened and a man covered with blood and faint staggered in and fell on the floor. Somebody had pulled the bell rope and the train came to a standstill. Conductor Chambers ran forward. He was shown the prostrate man and recognized him as Peter Webber, the baggage master of the train. The appearance of the shaggy-whiskered man on the platform, the pulling of the bell cord and the arrival of the wounded Webber on the smoker were the occurrences of exactly nine minutes, but in that brief time an unexampled train robbery and probably a cowardly murder had been committed. After having been restored to consciousness Webber told the story of the assault to the conductor, who reported the robbery to the Chicago officials.

When the robber entered both Webber and George K. Davis, the express messenger, were taking a nap, Webber being at the further end of the car. Davis was sitting in his chair. The robber opened the door stealthily and approached to where Davis sat. The first intimation of his presence was a terrific blow on Davis' head, inflicted with a club. Davis staggered to his feet, but, blinded by the shock, he was unable to use his pistol. The robber knocked it out of his hand, then picked it up and deliberately shot him in the head. Davis dropped to the floor insensible. Meanwhile Webber had been aroused by Davis' smothered cry of pain at the first outslaught, but he was unable to render any assistance. The deed was done so quickly that when Webber had advanced from his position at the front part of the car the robber had him covered with Davis' pistol.

"Open the safe and hump yourself, too," said the robber, with bated breath, pressing the muzzle to Webber's ear.

"I haven't the keys," replied the baggage man.

"Yes, but you know where they are just as well as I do. Search the stiff, and hurry up about it or I'll lay you out alongside of him."

Webber saw that he was parleying with a desperado and acquiesced. When the safe had been opened the robber took the contents, threw his club on the floor and shot Weber in the back of the head, the bullet ranging upward and tearing away the scalp frightfully. Webber was stunned by the shot and upon recovering he went forward. It is supposed that the bell rope was really pulled by the robber and that he escaped from the train only a moment before Webber appeared in the smoking car. The club was delivered to the express office here. It is a green sapling about three feet long and four inches in diameter, weighing three pounds. The pursuing party did not leave Bloomington until this morning, and it is thought the robber had such a start that there is little chance of overhauling him. The first report was that the robber had secured $13,000.

"He was not an adept," said Mr. O. W. Barret, of the American Express Company, "but merely a desperado, who took his chances at finding money in the safe. Had he known anything about the business of the company he would not have robbed a north bound train. There could not have been much money in the safe, as the messenger took money at only two or three stations. The Southern business is not done over this line, but is carried north by way of Cario. Now, had he attacked the south-bound train there would have been a possibility of his getting a large sum of money. The north run over this road seldom brings to Chicago over $1000. A little money is also carried for St. Louis and the Northwest, but altogether the sum could not be over $3000 or $4000."

Apropos of the attempt of a number of ball players to catch a ball dropped from the top of the Washington Monument, and the opinions of any one to accomplish the feat, the question arises if any of them has an idea of the velocity acquired by a ball dropped from a height of 550 feet by the time it strikes the ground.

The experiment was tried by Paul Hines, Sam Trott, Charlie Snyder, Phil. Baker, and others, but none succeeded in holding it.

Now the fact is that a ball so dropped has a velocity of 187 feet per second when it strikes the ground. This velocity can be better comprehended by comparing it with a batted ball.

The longest hit which the writer has any knowledge of was made by George Wright at Indianapolis, when the ball struck the ground a few inches over 200 yards. The ball, in this instance, was hit into the air at an angle of about 45 degrees—the most favorable angle for a long hit.

Without giving the formula, I will state that, as near as can be calculated, the angle and the distance being given, the initial velocity of the ball in this case is found to be about 100 feet per second.

Allowing the same ball to have been hit in the same direction, at the same angle, with sufficient force to give it the same velocity at the starting point that it acquires in falling from the Monument top, it would have gone 544 yards.

Would any of the players like to take hold of a line hit, of the same force, at short field?

—The walls of Wainright's brewery at Pittsburg collapsed on Sunday morning, because of the great weight upon them, and the building with contents destroyed. About 10,000 barrels of beer flowed into the streets.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Fifteen inches of snow fell in Maine Saturday morning. Many people took advantage of the opportunity to sleighride in May.

—A boiler exploded in the saw mill of John Bishop & Co., on Bowman's Creek, near Wilkes-Barre on Saturday evening, killing the fireman instantly and badly scalding the watchman.

—An epidemic, similiar to that of Plymouth has visited Cold Spring, New Jersey. The physicians pronounce it typhoid-malaria fever. A number of deaths have occurred, and many more are not expected to live.

—President Cleveland and part of his Cabinet were at Gettysburg on Monday upon invitation of the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac, to review the famous battle ground. This is the first the President has been absent from the White House since the inauguration.

—The work of counting the money and securities in the United States treasury has been in progress during the past week. A shortage of 2 cents was found in the Cashroom in a package of $5 of pennies. The Cashier immediately made it good, but remarked that a recount would show that it contained the full amount.

—The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's steel rail mill, in Scranton was destroyed by fire at 1 o,clock Monday morning. Loss about $250,000, and insured for $150,000. Seven hundred men are thrown out of employment. It will take three months to rebuild.

—A notice was found posted on the office of the Pennsylvania Colliery at Mt. Carmel on Monday morning, warning James Visick to resign his position as outside foreman or they would blow him into eternity. Under the office was found a quantity of dynamite, with squibs attached for the purpose of carrying out their threat.

—A Pittsburg writer makes the assertion that in fifty years or perhaps in half that time, coal will not be carried from the mines to its place of destination in bulk, but only its actual heat energy will be transported, and that by wire, a process which, he says, can be accomplished by converting the coal into heat, the heat into motion, and the motion into electricity; a storage battery at Cincinnati would take it up as fast as generated at the mines, and from this battery it could be taken and converted back into motion and heat, or changed into light.

Roaringcreek.

Snow here on Monday last.

Mrs. Dan'l. Houck is quite ill.

Plenty of work among agriculturists at the present time.

Ex-Judge Hughes of Catawissa was in our village Sunday.

Miss Lizzie Adams of Catawissa was home visiting her parents.

Charles Fox formerly of Numidia has taken a position as clerk for Jacob Yeager.

Roads are in good condition under the supervision of our supervisors, Rhoads and Kline.

John Frink has built an addition to his and his fathers house recently.

J. S. Scott's son Charlie broke his arm the other day. He is doing as well as can be expected since.

E. C. Yeager may now be heard on our streets Fridays with the cry.—"Shad, Oh! Fresh Delaware shad."

Sam'l. Klase is repairing his barn on the old Yeager estate which he recently purchased of W. K. Yeager of the West.

Mr. Low the Mercantile Appraiser was through here one day last week attending to the duties of his office.

C. W. Stine and G. B. M. Helwig of this place, have made Watertown, Dakota, their home for the present.

Elias Leiby and David Helwig have been improving the value of their premises by way of new buildings this spring. They both understand agricultural pursuits.

The Roaringwille band of this place serenaded the citizens of Numidia the evening of the 25th ult. Some of the boys getting home at rather a late hour.

David F. Beaver of our village paid a brief visit to Mt. Carmel last Saturday, returning on Sunday; either on business or otherwise. David is a good boy. Success to him.

Livingston Yeager has been making improvements by way of considerable new palling fence about his premises. He contemplates building a new house in the near future. Mr. L. does a good business at tanning. BY WEEKLY.

Court Proceedings.

The regular session of Court began on Monday morning with His Honor Wm. Elwell President Judge and Hons. F. L. Shuman and James Lake Associates on the bench.

Account of L. B. Rupert, guardian, &c. Exceptions filed.

The bonds of the constables elect were approved by the Court and filed.

On motion of Robert Buckingham Esq. and the report of committee being filed C. E. Geyer was admitted to practice as an attorney at law in this county.

Road in Locust township near David Stine's store. Joseph Levan was appointed a viewer in place of William Yeager and the order continued.

Road in Beaver township near Mifflin X Roads. Report of viewers confirmed nisi.

Bridge in Beaver township near Peter Fisher's. Report of viewers confirmed nisi.

Est. of Margaret Mellick. Return of sale confirmed nisi.

Widows' appraisements filed and confirmed nisi.

Account of G. W. Corell Trustee, confirmed nisi.

Register's accounts confirmed nisi.

Road in Madison twp. near Shoemaker's saw mill. Report of viewers confirmed nisi.

Road in Greenwood near Millville. Petition for review filed, to await action on exception.

On motion of G. S. Herring Esq., Frederick Smith was discharged as an insolvent debtor.

Poor Dist. of Boro. of Berwick vs. Poor Dist. of Twp. of Centre. Appeal from order of Removal of Rosanna Eyerly filed.

Report of re-reviewers in favor of road in Catawissa twp. near Berninger's mill, confirmed nisi and width fixed at 33 feet.

Report of viewers in favor of a road in Locust twp. confirmed nisi and width fixed at 33 feet.

Report of viewers of a County Bridge in Centre twp near residence of Paul Zaner and William Scott confirmed nisi.

Road in Main twp. near W. S. Fisher. Order to vacate, report of viewers confirmed nisi.

Inquest on body of an unknown person found dead in Centre twp. was approved as proper to be held.

Road in Scott twp. near R. F. Sharpless. Report of viewers against a road confirmed nisi.

Inquest on the body of R. J. Handwork in Scott twp. approved as a proper one to be held.

Est. Lydia Peterman. Petition for partition. Inquest awarded, notice to be given in accordance with the rules of Court.

Est. J. B. Cornelison. Return of sale confirmed nisi.

Est. Christena Young. Order of sale to John F. Derr trustee to sell real estate continued.

Est. Peter Heinbach. Return of sale of real estate confirmed nisi.

On application Franklin Rhodes adm. was directed to sell real estate.

Est. William Rhodes. Auditor's report confirmed ni si.

Est. Henry W. Major. Auditor's report confirmed ni si.

Est. Mary Hutchison dec'd. Auditor's report confirmed ni si.

Est. David Strausser. Auditor's report confirmed ni si.

All the constables elected for the ensuing year but the one from Conyngham were sworn on Monday and filed their bonds.

Com. vs. John Wying. Recognizance taken in open Court in the sum of $50.00 with Charles Fisher as surety.

Com. vs. Mary Shearon. Recognizance forfeited. Wm. Savidge vs. Bruce Sheather. Interpleader. Decree of court awarding an issue &c., filed.

Bloss vs Heck. Opinion of the court filed.

Com. vs. Dr. J. L. Bauer. As this case has not been heard by Supreme Court, the defendant entered into recognizance with B. F. Fortner as surety for his appearance at May sessions 1885.

Road in Scott twp., near D. L. & W. railroad depot. Eli Barton appointed a reviewer in place of James Barton deceased.

Com. vs. Joseph Butler, William Jackson, James Price, William Boyle, William Smith, tramps. No true bills.

Com. vs. Patrick Ryan, tramp. A true bill.

Com. vs. James McCormick and George Brewer. Assault and Battery &c. Ransaler DeHart prosecutor. A true bill.

Com. vs. Maggie DeHart. Larceny. A true bill.

Moscow's Famous Citadel.

I had heard and read a great deal about the Kremlin, writes John L. Stoddard, but had no distinct idea of what it was like until I saw it. I had no idea of its vast extent, that within its walls were contained palaces, churches, monasteries and arsenals. The walls surrounding all these structures are of vast extent, height and thickness. At frequent intervals are watch towers of fanciful design, and the battlements are all loopholed for the discharge of missiles. Inside is the Red Square, so called from the thousands of judicial murders there committed, and in the centre of it is a group of statuary called "The Prince and Moujik." There are many entrances into the Kremlin, but the principal one is the Redeemer gate, which is considered a holy place, on account of a famous statue which finds lodging in one of its niches. When passing through this portal every one is supposed to take off his hat. The Convent of Ascension is a strange freak of architectural fancy, but beautiful withal. Near to it is a place where the holy oil is manufactured, with which all Russian children are baptized. Around the arsenal are hundreds of cannon taken from the French, and there I saw that immense piece of ordinance called the King of Cannon, but which, like the King of Bells, also in the Kremlin, is fit for nothing but show. The Ivan tower and the cathedral, with its numberless costly thrones, are both monuments of human skill. It is in this cathedral that the czars of Russia crown themselves, no other than their own hands being considered fit for the holy office. The palace, which has an unpretentious appearance outside, being coated with stucco, is of great extent. It contains the St. George's hall and numberless suites of apartments for the guests of the royalty. The throne of the czar was shown to me, and as I stood looking at it I almost trembled as I thought of the undisputed sway, of the limitless power of life and death over a hundred millions of people, which he who had occupied it a few days before held.

MARRIAGES.

ALE—FANGBONNER.—In the First Presbyterian church in the city of Detroit, Mich., by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Trumbull, Mr. Sylvester Ale of Cass City, Mich., and Mrs. Carrie Fangbonner recently of this town. The couple have the best wishes of her many friends in Bloomsburg.

CANDIDATES.

FOR SHERIFF.

SAMUEL SMITH,

OF FISHINGCREEK.

Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

t owder never varies. A marvel of purity trength and wholesomeness. More economical han the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

—THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

WORDS FAIL, "Words fail to express my gratitude," says Mr. SELBY CARTER, of Nashville, Tenn., "for the benefits derived from

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Having been afflicted all my life with **Scrofula,** my system seemed saturated with it. It came out in **Blotches, Ulcers, and Mattery Sores,** all over my body." Mr. Carter states that he was entirely cured by the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and since discontinuing its use, eight months ago, he has had no return of the scrofulous symptoms.

All baneful infections of the blood are promptly removed by this unequalled alterative.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Read and Save Money,

Now is the time to Build.

No 1 German Pine Siding 5 or 6 in. wide $17 00 per m.
No 1 ¾ inch siding planed, 14 00 "
" Hemlock German siding, 6 inch 14 00 "
" " Flooring, 14 00 "
" white pine " 17 00 "
" yellow " " 16 00 "
" surfaced pine boards, 17 00 "
" sawed pine shingles, 3 00 "
No 2 " " " 2 50 "
No 3 " " " 1 75 "
No 1 sap sawed pine shingles, 1 75 "
" hemlock sawed " 2 00 "
" heart shaved pine " from $5 00 to 7 00 "
" sap " " " 3 00 to 4 50 "
" hemlock " " " 4 00 to 4 50 "
" shingle lath, 2 75 "
" plastering lath, 2 00 "
Hemlock fencing, 9 50 "
" guaged fencing 6 inch wide, 10 00 "
" boards 10 to 12 inch wide, 10 00 "
" bills any size from $10 00 to 11 00 "

I keep a full stock of the above kinds of Lumber always on hand, and will sell at these prices during year of 1885.

H. B. LOW,

Orangeville, Columbia Co., Pa.

apr 3-6m

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST

CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 25-1y

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

—:o:—

The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,

BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman

CHARLES KRUG,

Bloomsburg, Pa

H. G. Eshleman,

Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

—:o:—

All kinds of fittings for steam, gas and water pipes constantly on hand.

Roofing and spouting attended to at short notice.

Tinware of every description made to order.

Orders left at Schuyler & Co's., hardware store will be promptly filled.

Special attention given to heating by steam and hot water.

y 9-1y

NEW LUMBER YARD.

—:o:—

The undersigned has started a lumber yard, and has on hand all kinds of

HEMLOCK LUMBER

of the best quality, Boards, Scantling, Joists, Fencing, and every other shape up to 32 feet long. Inquire at T. Heck's Store.

J. F. RINK,

LIGHTSTREET, PA.

Feb 27-3m

COURSEN, CLEMONS & CO.

Limited,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Crockery, Glassware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Window Glass, and Plated-ware,

The 56 candle-power marsh electric lamp.

The celebrated Pinafore Burner.

Bird Cages, Fruit Jars.

422 Lackawanna Avenue, SCRANTON, Pa.

may 1-1y

H. V. WHITE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office in Browers' Building, 2nd floor.

map 1-tf

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK H. KAMBECK, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Frederick H. Kambeck, late of Jackson township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administratrix without delay. CATHERINE KAMBECK, Administratrix,

Apr 24-6w Derr's P. O.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES BARTON, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of James Barton, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrators. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrators without delay.

ELI BARTON, Bloomsburg, }
JOHN G. QUICK, Rupert, } Administrators.

may 1-6w

E. B. BROWER,

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞ Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, SICARS SODA, &c., &c.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attentio

B. F. HARTMAN

REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, of N. Y.
Queens, of London.
North British, of London.
Office on Market Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.

oct. 24, 1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,002
Association, Philadelphia	4,165,710
Phœnix, of London	5,366,376
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,970
Hartford of Hartford	3,373,050
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-

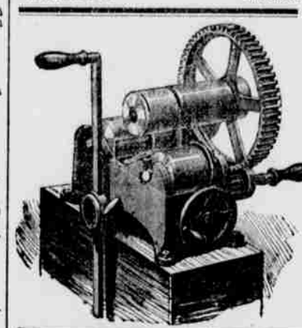
EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WM. J. ALLEN, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Wm. J Allen, late of Madison township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

GEORGE W. SUPLEE, Executor.

Jerseytown, Pa.



ISRAEL BITTENBENDER,

Store and Warerooms, No. 128 Franklin Avenue.

Also Warerooms 111 Franklin Ave. and 103 Center Street.

SCRANTON, PA.

Anything to make up a new wagon or repair an old, in stock.

Bar Iron, and Steel Bolts, Bolt Ends, Lag Screws, Turnbuckle's Horse Shoes, and all Blacksmith supplies.

Apr 24-1y

T. F. HUNT,

320 & 322 Penn Avenue,

Scranton, Pa.

Fine Carriages, Buggies and Wagons. At this Repository may be seen a large and varied selection of

VEHICLES FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE

from the best Manufactories. Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the goods, or to

☞ Write for Information and Prices.

apr. 3, '85-1y

CARPETS!

Now is the time to buy your carpets. I have the largest stock ever brought to Bloomsburg and they are very much

LOWER IN PRICE

than last spring.

Very handsome Wilton Velvets, Body Brussels of beautiful designs and some as cheap as Tapestry Brussels.

A very large stock of

TAPESTRY BRUSSEL

at prices lower than ever were known.

Yard wide Ingrains as low as 20c—Rag Carpets at 35, 45 and 50 cents (Wool Stripe.)

A large stock of

SMYRNA RUGS,

Cocoa Rugs, Cocoa Matting all widths, Floor, Table and Stair oil cloths of all grades.

STAIR and HALL CARPET

in large quantities, also Nickel end and

PLAIN WALNUT STAIR RODS, CARPET SWEEPERS

best make.

J. J. BROWER,

Brower's Building, next to Court House, BLOOMSBURG,

Carpet Rags taken in exchange for Carpets. Feb 13-3mo

Wonder-Books ILLUSTRATED HISTORY, Poetry, Classics.

WONDER-BOOKS in no trifling sense, but the best literature of the world presented in excellent and attractive form, at prices so low as to excite universal "wonder."

LIBRARY of STANDARD HISTORY. Containing in one volume, imperial octavo, good type, with numerous fine illustrations, the whole richly bound in fine cloth, ornamented, the following celebrated works, unabridged:

GREEN'S Larger HISTORY of the ENGLISH PEOPLE.
CARLYLE'S HISTORY of the FRENCH REVOLUTION.
CREASY'S Fifteen DECISIVE BATTLES of the WORLD.
SCHILLER'S HISTORY of the THIRTY YEARS' WAR.

HARPER & BROTHERS' lowest price for these four great works is $14.50; my price is *$2.50;* postage 40 cents extra.

"A wonder-book in more senses than one. The idea of putting a work like this at only $2.50 per copy, seems preposterous; and yet there is wisdom in it, for everybody will want it, and it will thus be the means of advertising and introducing the numerous other valuable books which the publisher is putting forward."—*Christian at Work,* New York City.

"It is truly a marvel of skill and a triumph of modern mechanical art that such a noble volume can be furnished at so small a cost. Whether we admire its large proportions, beautiful binding, fair page, excellent paper, numerous and striking illustrations, numbering nearly 100—all are first-class."—*Christian Cynosure,* Chicago, Ill.

LIBRARY of STANDARD POETS, containing in one imperial octavo hand-somely bound volume, of about 1,100 pages, Bourgeois and Brevier type, leaded, the following works, unabridged:

Scott's Complete Poetical and Dramatic Works.
Complete Poetical Works of Robert Burns.
Complete Poetical Works of Thomas Moore.

Equally good editions of these are not elsewhere obtainable for less than $4.50; my price *$2.00;* postage 34 cents.

LIBRARY of CLASSIC PROSE. In one imperial octavo volume of about 900 pages, handsome type, and fine cloth binding, ornamented, the following famous essays and works:

Macaulay's Essays on Milton.
John Stuart Mill On Liberty.
P. G. Hamerton's The Intellectual Life.
Herbert Spencer on Education.
Great Thoughts from Greek Authors.
Great Thoughts from Latin Authors.
Complete Essays by Lord Bacon.
Complete "Letters of Junius."
Irving's Rip Van Winkle and Other Sketches.
Washington's Farewell and Other Addresses.
Macaulay's Life of Frederick the Great.

The above cannot be obtained from any other publishing house for less than $10; my price is *$1.75;* postage 30 cents.

"This is indeed a wonder-book, in the amount and valuable quality of its contents. The wonder is how such a book, which is a library in itself, can be sold at such a price."—*Methodist Recorder,* Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Your 'Historical Wonder-Book' *IS* a wonder—a wonder how an imperial octavo volume of over 1,000 pages, with many illustrations, clear type, fine paper, handsomely bound, containing four standard historical works of great value, can be sold for $2.50."—BENSON J. LOSSING, LL.D., the Historian.

COUPON 25 CENTS. This Coupon will be received in lieu of 25 cents each, toward the price of either of above works, if sent within ten days from date of this paper (mention name of paper). This offer is to secure your PROMPT response and indicate the paying advertising mediums.

100-PAGE CATALOGUE sent free. The best literature of the world at the lowest prices ever known. Books *sent for EXAMINATION BEFORE PAYMENT* on reasonable evidence of good faith. Address

JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher.

P. O. Box 1227. 393 Pearl Street, New York.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Correct Railroad Time Table.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1885.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:05 a. m.	8:28 a. m.
2:10 p. m.	11:52 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:40 p. m.

The 9.30 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:15 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:30, reaching Philadelphia at 6:05 p. m.

The 4:36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 4:35 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:52 a. m.	12:38 p. m.
6:37 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Personal.

Geo. A. McKelvy is visiting his parents.

Charles Reichart was foreman of the Grand Jury.

J. F. Derr, one of Jackson's staunch democrats, was in town on Monday.

Miss Eva Sterling has been visiting near Hazleton for some time.

Col. A. D. Seeley was sworn in as High Constable of Berwick in Court last Monday.

Mr. C. Little of Pottsville was engaged in looking up the insurance business here last week.

L. A. German, Esq., of Jackson township, inspected our office on Monday. He has taken the COLUMBIAN for many years.

J. G. Jacoby, Esq., of Berwick made his returns on Monday, and was kept in town several days as a witness in a Berwick suit.

Rev. John Hewitt, who has just severed his connection with the Episcopal church at Bellefonte, will take charge of a parish in Freemont, Nebraska.

A. B. Croop of Briarcreek, who has been ill for some time, was in town last Saturday for the first time in several weeks. He is slowly improving.

Mr. J. A. Owens of Lewisburg, agent for bronze monuments and tombstones, spent several days in town last week. There are a number of handsome specimens of his work in Rosemont cemetery.

W. B. Allen carries a good stock, and is building up a nice trade.

Guy Jacoby Esq., has his office on the second floor of McKinney's building.

Regular meeting of Town Council on Friday evening, 8th inst.

T. L. Gunton is erecting a frame dwelling on West Fourth street.

Samuel Neyhard contemplates making a trip to Sullivan Co., about the 18th inst., where he will spend a week in surveying.

I. S. Kuhn has about completed the addition to his barn on his farm in Scott township.

A telegram dated at Scranton reports that pigeons flew in great flocks in that vicinity last week.

Hon. H. B. Payne of Wilkesbarre will deliver the address on Decoration Day at Berwick.

Lewis' Pure White Lead and Campbell & Thayer's Pure Linseed Oil for sale by H. S. Reay of Rupert, Pa. may 8 4t

Geo. A. Clark was appointed Postmaster of this town on Wednesday, and will take charge of the office on receipt of his commission.

Mrs. "Friday" Dehart was indicted by the grand jury for stealing a bonnet of Mrs. Dr. Shattuck, and entered a plea of guilty

Dr. House will remove his dental rooms to rooms over C. A. Kleim's Drug Store on April 1st. March 20-6w*

The bill to prevent free treating has been killed in the legislature. The members don't want any of their rights interfered with.

I. K. Miller has a nice store room supplied with dry goods, notions, &c., and the best of it is, he sells at very low prices.

Barnum's show train will probably pass up the Lackawanna railroad early Wednesday morning, of next week. They exhibit at Danville on Tuesday, May 12, and Scranton, Wednesday, May 13th.

Judge Elwell filed an opinion on Tuesday in which he decides that the property of Bloom Poor Pistrict in Mt. Pleasant township is not liable for the payment of county tax.

Thomas Gerrity of Centralia who was in attendance at court as a witness, received a dispatch on Tuesday that his son Thomas was dead. He had been an invalid for some time.

J. Howard Kline of Orangeville, is agent for the Pennsylvania Grain and Fertilizer Drill, and the Lansing Spring Harrow. Both machines are fully warranted. Call and examine before purchasing.

The Pennsylvania Grain and Fertilizer Drill and the Lansing Spring harrow, are both warranted first-class. Call and see them. J. Howard Kline, agent, Orangeville, Pa.

The chimney swallows made their appearance on Friday morning of last week. Great numbers of them were seen about Third street. They are said to be an indication of summer.

Boating on the canal has commenced in earnest. You can not drive anywhere near the canal without observing several boats passing. More business seems to be done there than for several years.

Mrs. G. W. Search, mother of Mrs. Arthur Johnson (Adele Search) with whom many of our readers are acquainted, died suddenly at her home in Shickshinny on Sunday night April 26th, of heart disease.

Other towns have opened their water plugs and given the gutters a good scouring. Why can not our council order the same? The town pays for the water, and it could not use it to any better purpose at the present time.

Are you going to paint? If so send or write to H. S. Reay, Rupert, Pa., for prices of strictly pure White Lead, Pure Linseed Oil, Linseed Oil Putty, Ready-mixed and paste, Lead and Zinc Paints, Japan, Turpentine and Color. apr 24-1 mo

Henry Rosenstock continues at his business of photographing in Shives' block, near corner of Iron and Main street. Mr. Rosenstock was one of the first to engage in the business in this place, and although he contended with much opposition he always succeeded in keeping his customers, and enjoys his full share of custom.

The public schools will close this week with suitable exercises.

An insane man who has been confined in the garret of a farm house for ten years, was recently committed to the Danville asylum by Judge Dreher of Monroe county.

The place to get posters, handbills or dodgers of any kind is at the COLUMBIAN office. By so doing you receive a free notice of your business, that gives it far wider circulation than the posters, &c., can give it. Our prices are as low as the lowest.

Mrs. C. E. Rabb went to Philadelphia and New York on Saturday last for new goods, which are now on hand for the public. She has a fine line of pattern bonnets and hats, ready trimmed. Call and see her fine stock.

Samuel Smith of Fishingcreek announces his name this week as a candidate for the office of sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention. Mr. Smith has been before the people before and has many friends.

Rev. D. S. Baumgardner of Danville, delivered a lecture on "The Hopeful Side of the Temperance Question" last Thursday evening in the Evangelical church. The attendance was good, and the audience showed their appreciation by giving good attention.

Bartons will place in their mill in a few days a line of new and improved machinery. They will retain the burrs but add an entire new and improved bolting system and new cleaning machinery and will grind for every one his own wheat as he brings it, or will exchange flour and bran for wheat if any prefer it.

Editor Tubbs of the Shickshinny *Echo* is worrying because there are sixteen fourth-class post offices in Pennsylvania with salaries ranging from $200 to $1000 which are vacant at the present time, and says the Democrats of the Keystone State are not hungry. He should look after these at once, and probably he could play democrat awhile and secure one or more of them.

The Gospel Temperance Union held its regular monthly meeting in the Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening, May 2. The programme consisted of prayer, reading of scripture, address, by pastor, music and recitations, and closed with the Doxology. "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and benediction by Rev. Manhart.

James Green, colored, was tried on Tuesday on the charge of assault and battery, and assault with intent to kill. On the night of February 14th, he and several others entered the house of "Friday" Dehart, about midnight, and a fight ensued. After hearing witnesses the count charging intent to kill was withdrawn by the district attorney, and Green pleaded guilty of assault and battery.

Two prisoners escaped from the Danville jail last week Monday. During the absence of the sheriff one of the commissioners went to the jail with a mason to have some work done, and through carelessness a door was left unlocked, and two men walked out. There were others in confinement, but as their sentences were partly served out, they did not care to leave. No reward has been offered for the capture of the escaped prisoners.

D. M. Osborne & Co., are fortunate in having secured as agent for the sale of their celebrated agricultural machinery so efficient a gentleman as ex-sheriff H. P. Carter of Tunkhannock. Columbia county is embraced in his territory, and with the assistance of his local agents the Osborne Company is first in the field. Harman & Hassert are selling these mowers and reapers, and keep on hand all kinds of repairs for them. As they are skilled mechanics, it is an advantage to buy of them, as they can repair all breaks and supply all broken parts.

Pursuant to Article 8th, of their Charter the annual meeting of the members of the Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, for the election of offices for the ensuing year, will be held in the Opera House at Bloomsburg on Saturday, May 16th, 1885 at 2 o'clock p. m. at which time and place the report of the committee appointed at the last annual meeting "to report a plan to change our charter so that this society may become a Stock Company" will be heard and voted upon agreeable to Article 11 of the Charter.

FREAS FOWLER, Prest.
Attest: H. V. WHITE, Sec'y.

Paul E. Wirt, Esq., is the owner of a Caligraph Type Writer that works in the most satisfactory manner, the proficient use of which can be learned by a child in a very short time. It is made by the American Writing Machine Company of New York. Besides the advantage in the matter of neatness, the difficulty which is often experienced by lawyers and others who sometimes write so illegibly that it is difficult for anyone to read what they write, is obviated by the use of this instrument. Mr. Wirt obtained it in a trade and for that reason will dispose of it at a bargain. Any one desiring such an instrument will do well to call on him, for terms.

The case of Mrs. Cain of Centralia, excited much sympathy in court on Tuesday. She was indicted for selling liquor without a license, and entered a plea of guilty. On being called before the court she stated that her husband was killed in the mines several years ago, that she had no boys to work for her, and that she sold liquor for a living the same as many others were doing. The court said it was an unpleasant duty for them to pass sentence upon a poor widow, and regretted very much that some of the men who are violating the liquor law down there were not before them to be made an example of. The sentence was that Mrs. Cain pay a fine of $50.00 and the costs, which was the least that could be imposed.

Why Deeds Should be Recorded.

Examine your old deeds and see if the Recorder's certificate is endorsed thereon, and if not recorded you will save trouble by observing the following reasons why they should be recorded:

1. Because a deed which is not recorded within six months after the execution of the same, shall be adjudged fraudulent against any subsequent purchaser for valuable consideration.

2. Because where two deeds are made of different dates from the same grantor to different persons, neither of which is recorded within six months, that which is first recorded will take priority.

3. Because purchasers who neglect to place their deeds upon record as prescribed by law incur the risk of former owners giving liens upon the same.

4. Because moneyed men will not make any loans to parties whose deeds are not recorded.

5. Because if by accident a deed should be destroyed or lost, it would be very expensive to get another.

6. Because to preserve a chain of title it is requisite to have all deeds recorded.

J. W. Perry, the popular host of that well-known resort for sportsmen in Sugarloaf township, was in town on Wednesday. His hotel is right in the trouting region, and is visited annually by hundreds of fishermen from far and near. Those who cannot fish are sure to have trout to eat, as there is always someone there who can supply the table. The scenery at Perry's is grand. The hotel is located in a valley, while on every side great mountains rear their lofty heights, clad in a thick growth of timber, so that in summer they look like immense mounds painted in solid green of every shade. The running brooks alone disturb the quiet with their babblings. Here one can find rest, recreation and enjoyment. Perry is a jolly good fellow and knows how to make it pleasant for his guests.

Sheriff's Sales.

The following properties were sold by the Sheriff on March 14.

A tract of land, containing 66 acres in Fishingcreek sold as property of Jacob M. Beishline to William Crisman for $960.

A lot in Buck Horn, 70½ perches sold as property of William S. Marshall to Dr. H. W. McReynolds for $30.

Two parcels of ground in Centre twp., sold as property of William Kisner to Eliza Eckroth for $30.

Sales on Monday, May 4th.

A tract of land in Madison containing 50 acres sold as property of Elias Bogart to William Kramer for $505.

A tract of land in Jackson containing 85 acres and 147 perches sold as property of Samuel Bellas to William Bellas, Ex'r. of Andrew Bellas for $1200.

A tract of land in Madison containing 233 acres and 4 perches sold as property of Meyer N. Meyers to William McCormick and Frank C. Angle for $120.

A tract of land in Pine containing 160 acres, more or less, as the property of Joseph Cole to C. W. Eves for $175.

A lot of ground in Greenwood containing three-fourths of an acre, as the property of Andrew J. Crawford to Amos Whitenight for $110.

Jerseytown.

Quite a frost Sunday morning.

Too cold for vegetation.

Mr. J. C. Shultz is attending court this week.

Messrs. Joseph Wagner, Miles Smith and F. F. Welliver were at Bloom the first of the week.

Mr. W. Welliver was at home on Saturday.

A Mr. Freeze of Utah spent a day or two in town last week.

Miss Cora Lee who has been attending school at Bloom is at home.

Mr. Miles Smith enters upon his official duties this week.

Mr. John Stout is improving his property by erecting a neat fence along the road.

Some of the weather prophets say it will be very wet the fore part of summer because it rained on the first day of May. Very likely, but then it may depend a little, too, upon whether the moon was favorable at that time.

Now for bargains. Mr. Gingles has returned from the city where he was last week laying in a large stock of new goods.

A number of persons met at the church one evening last week and made partial arrangements to hold a Sunday school convention at this place on the 23rd. All the Sunday schools of the neighborhood are expected to participate, and a good time is anticipated.

As the 12th approacheth the small boy jumppeth, and clappeth his hands and shouteth at the top of his wee, melodious voice, "See out for Jumbo."

Montana

M. W. Brennan the teacher of our school improved the school yard by planting several maple trees in the front.

Henry Reinbold removed his family and household effects from Numidia, on Tuesday, into his home at this place.

Grass seed has been sown on the bed of the reservoir, by Mr. Garner, the overseer, who takes pride in keeping it clean and tasty. Visitors, and especially boys, who go in should be careful to walk in the paths laid out for that purpose, and not trample the grass.

Rev. G. W. Harold delivered an able sermon, to an appreciative audience, on Sunday evening of last week. Rev. Harold handles his texts in a way that many older ministers cannot boast of.

Lovers of that Spring flower, trailing arbutus—can obtain it this spring, without much search, as the woods in this vicinity yield it plentifully.

Jonathan Fetterman narrowly escaped strangulation in the Reno slope at this place, recently, but by a Providential act escaped with but slight scratches. He was timbering an old working in which, above him, was a great body of refuse lodged, while below him was a vacant space. As he was working at his appointed tasks the body above him dislodged, and as it had been saturated with water, (thus making it run very freely) he was, in a few moments, nearly covered; but as good luck had it, it caught again above him, thus releasing him from his perilous position.

A vein of coal has been opened on the Rea tract, near this place, by Mr. Garretson of Pottsville. The vein, where opened, is eight feet thick and of fine quality.

A good ridance for Montana occurred on Monday morning, in the shape of a leave taken by about two dozen Hungarians. They removed to Frackville where they will be employed on a dam.

Some person or persons set fire to the woods in this vicinity on Thursday. Fishermen or others who traverse the woods should be more careful as to putting fire to the brush, for it not only endangers property, but is very destructive to the growing timber. The fire on Thursday night came so near the houses in the upper end that the occupants were compelled to get up and fight it, thus checking its progress.

A post office in Montana would be a great convenience, and the amount of mail matter coming in and going out would warrant one.

Undoubtedly the correspondent from Centralia to the Catawissa *Item* last week was misinformed in his statements regarding the vein of coal found at this place. In the first place it never was twenty-two feet thick—eight feet being its proven thickness and that of fine quality coal.

Our roads are being put in a good condition under the present set of officials. Conyngham is not behind in the line of good roads, even though most of it is mountainous.

Mr. Cornelius Beaver intends leaving town, to take his abode in Coalport, Clearfield county, next Tuesday. We are sorry to see him leave, as he is a jovial young man, and a good companion. No doubt one of our young ladies will be sorry also. How is it?

The Misses Lindermuth from near Ringtown, spent Sunday with friends here.

Every available place is taken up with flaming posters, announcing the coming of Barnum to Ashland on Saturday next. Montana will have its representatives there.

Trial of a Deaf Mute.

The case of Albertson, the deaf and dumb man accused of stealing a hive of of bees from Samuel Creveling of Centre township, was tried in court on Tuesday. Messrs. Ikeler and Robison were appointed ta detend the accused. District Attorney Buckingham called several witnesses to prove the taking of the hive, and also to show that Albertson has sufficient intelligence to make him responsible for his acts. The prisoner was not sworn, as the court was of the opinion, after receiving answers to several questions in writing, that he did not understand the nature of an oath. Mr. Ikeler read a series of questions that he had put to Albertson, with the answers, in which it appeared that the defendant took the hive because he claimed that Mr. Creveling had not paid him for some work. Mr. Robison, in his maiden speech since his return to the Bar, argued that the defendant was not responsible for his acts, as he has no moral perception, and was a mere child in intellect. He took the hive because he believed that Creveling owed him money, and as he refused to pay, the defendant thought he had a right to take his pay in this way.

In charging the jury the court said that a deaf mute may be convicted of crime, but it is incumbent on the commonwealth to show that he has sufficient intelligence to know right from wrong. The jury was out two hours, and brought in a verdict of not guilty on the ground of moral imbecility. As this is the second time Albertson has been tried and acquitted of larceny on the same grounds, something should be done with him now to teach him that he has no right to take the property of other people.

Asbury.

There was ice half an inch thick at this place Sabbath morning, mercury down to 26°, notwithstanding the cold weather the farmers are doing their best. Some have their oats sown and corn ground plowed expecting to plant about the 15th inst.

Wm. Jones has laid in a good supply of goods and is doing a good business in that line at Jonestown. Call and see his stock.

Harman Kline proposes building a new house at Jonestown, as one of his sons struck a streak of good luck last week, and is now trotting in double harness. We wish James a happy and prosperous life, and his better half the same.

Rev. A. B. Hoaven preached again Sabbath morning.

The first quarterly meeting of the Orangeville circuit will be held at the Asbury church on Friday the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., we expect the Elder in attendance, on Sabbath following, the 10th inst., a. m., Barnetts of Shickshinny will preach, all are cordially invited. It will do you good to hear a sermon from a former Pastor.

C. C. Ammerman has just started out in the fruit tree business for C. L. Van Dusen Geneva, N. Y.

The schools in our township commenced Monday morning with Lizzie Robbins at Forks, Clara Robbins at Savage, Ella Creasy at Asbury, Ella Andrews at Jonestown and Miss Fritz at Zaner's.

Council Proceedings.

At call of the President, the council met Thursday evening, April 30th.

On motion the President was directed to request the Superintendent of the Telephone Co., to remove the telephone post on Chestnut Alley at the premises of John Wagonseller, so as to enable him to enjoy the use of his premises.

On motion of Messrs. Sharpless and Moyer, the following resolution was read and adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner notify all owners or occupants of property where decayed and offensive matter., filth or anything that would be detrimental to the health of the citizens of the town can be found, whether in the highways or in public or private grounds, to remove the same in five days from receiving such notice.

Messrs. Sterner and Rosenstock stated that side walks on East Street, in front of lots of John Kelly and others are too low; also those on Third and Iron streets. On motion it was ordered that the president appoint a committee of three, of which he shall be one to investigate said sidewalks and report at next meeting. Sterling and Rosenstock were appointed.

On motion of Sharpless and Sterner the last above named committee were directed to look into the proper distribution of storm waters along the head of Chestnut alley.

On motion, W. W. Barrett, J. Q. Barkley and Charles Richie were appointed additional policemen.

On motion, building permits were granted to L. S. Wintersteen and T. L. Gunton.

Cole's Creek and Vicinity.

The citizens and patrons are busily engaged in farm work. The ground is being turned up, and soon the jolly corn planters will be chiming the hoe. Indeed, the novelties generally belonging to mankind have given place to a more substantial farm work.

Samuel Fritz, aged eighty-three, is occasionally seen along some one of our mountain streams. A few days ago he could have been seen capturing a tremendous trout. How pleased he seemed! Catch another one, "Uncle Samie," it amuses you. David Lewis has turned fisherman, but he has poor success. Many others have tried angling, but when asked what success, the usual is "I guess that the lawyers can't get fat on fish this spring."

The peace of the Commonwealth was recently disturbed by two old men who realized brute force to such an extent that they disfigured each others faces, and endeavored to scratch out their eyes. Shame on such persons. Don't you think you ought to be men? Brothers! Brothers!

A novel witness at a wedding is a man standing outside the window gazing on the marital ceremonies in fixed amusement. This might be remedied and the man's desires gratified by having a more public wedding.

Great volumes of smoke arose from numerous forest fires. Why are these fires allowed, destroying our timber and damaging the soil! People near the mountain reluctantly leave their homes, even on business, of fear of this devastating agent.

James Fritz, from Overton, Bradford, is visiting his parents.

Mrs. Owen Park is steadily recovering from the effects of a fall received a short time ago.

George Fritz was the victim of a surprise party, May 2.

Miles Comstock's father is very poorly this spring. Old age is probably the main agent at work upon this generous man.

The wind storm, although strong, did not inflict as much damage in this part of the country as many supposed that it would. A barn was blown down for John Herrington. Rachael Hess' house is reported to be partially unroofed. At Jasper Stephens', the wind rocked the baby in the cradle, and moved the house on its foundation. Forest trees were uprooted, orchards thinned, and roads strewn with limbs and trees.

The family of Alonzo Albertson has returned to their home at Cole's creek.

L. J.

Buckhorn.

Miss Maria Zeisloft has ended her stay with Mrs. Ella Pursel and returned to her home in Madison.

Last Thursday Harvey Masteller lost a valuable young mare.

On Saturday last Miss Lizzie Moore left our village to teach a two month's term of free school in Fishingcreek township.

Miss Libbie Pursel spent Sunday with her parents at New Columbia.

Miss Mary Appleman, formerly of this place, now of Virginia, is visiting through these parts.

Moore Quick and wife of Rupert, called at Hugh McBride's Sunday afternoon last.

Jess Wilson has contracted with Benjamin Hicks for the summer to assist in painting.

Miss Maggie Diehl of Bloomsburg, is holding a select school at the Forks.

Sunday afternoon last quite a number of our beauties were trailing in search of trailing (our beauties) arbutus.

Mr. James and Will Terwilliger of Light Street gave their brother Charlie, of this place a pleasant call on Sunday afternoon.

William Ernest is improving his residence by building a neat yard fence.

William Tilley and family have returned from a ten-day visit with friends in Pine township.

Edward Musgrave of Rohrsburg, spent the early part of the week with his sister, Mrs. E. J. Ohl.

Master Willie Moore will again reside for the summer with his uncle, Hervey Hartman.

Frank Ohl intends stopping with his uncle, Samuel Ohl, during the summer and take a practical course in the art of husbandry.

Rev. Sharretts will preach in the Luth. Church Saturday afternoon, preparatory to communion on Sunday morning.

Abijah Swisher, who has been dodging the authorities since his escape from the sheriff last fall, was captured by two policemen from Bloomsburg this afternoon, Monday, while planting potatoes in his lot.

Centralia.

The opening of Court on Monday last brought a goodly number of our townsfolk to Bloomsburg.

The collieries hereabouts are working full time with the exception of North Ashland, where three-quarter time is the rule.

The M & L. A. A. now occupy the skating rink on meeting nights.

Our young friend Richard Horan, received an ugly gash on the hand last week by being struck with a piece of coal at the Continental mine.

John Beers, our enterprising grocer, has removed his stand temporarily to Railroad street. He will remove to his new quarters on the avenue as soon as they receive the final touch.

Patrick Curran our efficient police officer has resigned. We hope his successor will have no cause to do likewise.

Flaming posters occupy every available fence and barn in town, announcing the coming of Barnum's big show. They appear in Ashland to-morrow (Saturday) and we will wager a nickle that there will be very few who will remain in town on that day.

In one of the gangways at the Continental, a vein of coal over 16 feet in thickness has been reached. The miners say the coal is of an excellent quality and the prospects of working the colliery, which looked rather gloomy a few weeks ago, present a much brighter appearance.

Mr. Sparr, of Mahanoy city, has become a citizen of this borough. He removed his family here last week.

We note with pleasure the improvement in the looks of Messrs. Murphy and Gwinner. The paleness of both gentlemen since their recent tumble caused a little uneasiness.

Ex-Burgess Dyke is worthy of commendation for the beautiful appearance of his flower garden. We doubt if there is such another in town.

We noticed a straw hat on a fellow Monday morning with an inch of snow, more or less on it, and he was not arrested. Such things should be "run in."

A number of our prominent men, among them Capt. Ed. Reese, and H. J. Ferguson, took an active part at the entertainment held in Shenandoah on Monday evening, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Raven Run. The proceeds amounted to $1500.

The body of William Anderson, one of the victims of the Raven Run disaster was found on Sunday morning, and the remains of Bernard Smith were found on Monday. This makes the fourth body taken out. The remaining six are in the lower lift.

Mr. Edward Colihen of Chicago, Ill., is visiting friends in town.

Supt. Heffner, has added twenty new volumes to the High School Library.

Messrs. Bresslin and Murphy of Mt. Carmel spent Sunday in town.

A young man named Cuff was interred in the Catholic Cemetery on Friday last.

Although hardly ever, yes, seldom, worth one's while, still in justice to myself but especially to Mr. Lenahan, our worthy Chief Burgess, I desire to reply to his letter of last week. In the first place, Mr. Burgess, I never inferred that you were an ignorant or a negligent officer, far from it. But with all due deference I beg to state, that on pay night there was a fight, and that on the Main Street. This, dear Burgess, I do not by any means charge to you as being negligent. Far from it! I merely desire to substantiate the assertion I made. Again you speak of the intelligence of the members of our town council. Grant it. From one of the most prominent of that body of men, I received the story that there was a fight, which evidently occurred *sidi* apology and that our worthy Chief Burgess desired to stop them but found them outside of the borough limits. Naturally coming from such a reliable source I could not, nor can I now come to any other conclusion. As to my identity you are a little bit off. I am from the next town to our west. Again one would infer from your communication, that my letters dragged the morals of our citizens in the mud. I deny that I ever in all my letters wrote anything derogatory to the good name of Centralia. We, no doubt, have some wild young men, who can imbibe at times too freely and of course at times have an occasional quarrel. We are no exception to the run of towns, they all have them. Any one who can consider for a moment must certainly admit that to publish the freaks of these young men, have a good tendency not only as to the young men but to our borough authorities also. In the present case apparent. By the way I might say with it is all due regard to some people's intelligence, they are able to carry water on two shoulders. Mr. Lenahan in his letter proceeds to laud the borough, our schools, council, etc. We will go one point further and admit all he says, that we have good schools, as good as can be found in the interior of the State is undeniable. That the members of council and school board are all men of marked intelligence, men who stand foremost in the ranks of our citizens, no one can deny. Mr. Lenahan perhaps, before he acts many more years in an official capacity, will not mind a little criticism. It is often very wholesome, and always has a tendency to do good. Furthermore I desire here to return my sincere thanks for the welcome puff you gave me, and by way of return I have, at different times complimented you. Now don't get nettled it I should in a few words refer to the condition of our streets. For the town's interest I would like to see it cleaned and kept clean, and how much that would add to its appearance! Again, what an incomprehensible blessing it would be, if an epidemic should head this way.

Liquor Licenses.

Applications for license were heard by the court on Monday afternoon. All old stands against which no remonstrance had been filed, were granted. A remonstrance against the application for a hotel license at Rohrsburg, was first taken up. The paper set forth that a license would be detrimental to the morals of the community and was not needed by the travelling public. Mr. Rhone was called and stated that it was impossible to keep up a house without a bar, as enough could not be made to make it pay.

Ellis Young of Greenwood said that Mr. Rhone was a man of temperate habits. He was acquainted with the village of Rohrsburg. Did not know but what it would be an advantage to have a licensed hotel there. Had heard people talk about the lack of accommodations there. People had stopped at his house to get their meals and horse feed.

Richard Hess of Jackson said that Mr. Rhone was a sober man, and that there was a good deal of hauling from the mountains and no hotel along the road. He did not know but what travellers could get accommodations at the temperance house in Rohrsburg.

Enos Hartman of Rohrsburg, a blacksmith by trade, thought that a licensed house was necessary.

L. H. White is a saddler at Rohrsburg, was never in the house of Mr. Rhone, except the bar room. He thought there was necessity for a licensed house so that travellers in the winter could get something to warm up with.

Daniel Welliver of Greenwood said that it was not for him to say whether a licensed house would be a benefit to the place, as he did not know.

On behalf of the remonstrance Johnson H. Ikeler, was first called. He had been acquainted with Rohrsburg about 60 years. Thought a hotel license was unnecessary. The village has been much more quiet for some years, than it was when there were licensed houses there. There is as much enterprise there as when it had licensed hotels.

Joseph Dewitt did not think a hotel necessary. Rhone's house had not been licensed for ten years at least.

M. E. Cox lived in the house for which license is asked ten years ago. Didn't think it was very well laid out for a tavern. Wallace and Unangst kept it after he left. Knows nothing about the interior of the house now.

P. D. Black said he was acquainted with the business community of Rohrsburg, and thought a hotel was not necessary. There were only three names on Rhone's petition, of persons who reside in the village. Most of the others live two or three miles away. It is much quieter now than when there were two hotels there.

Melville Lemons said he has got good accommodations at the temperance house.

The decision of the court was rendered in the following words:

It is unnecessary to proceed further with this case. There is presented to us a petition, signed by 26 persons, a few of them resident in the immediate vicinity of the building where this applicant proposes to open a tavern, and others living probably in the same township but not interested in the question whether there should be a hotel in their midst or not. A remonstrance is presented against the granting of this application, signed by 60 persons, the greater number of them residing in the immediate neighborhood.

We have heard several witnesses, called by the plaintiff, who are rather inclined to think that a hotel in Rohrsburg would be a good thing, proper and necessary. Perhaps an equal number have been called, who have stated to us that in their judgment this house is not necessary for the accommodation of the public. This remonstrance also sets forth that there is no necessity for this house. If the testimony was only equally balanced, we would deem it our duty to refuse to grant this application. To move us to license a new place, we must be satisfied by a clear preponderance of its necessity for the accommodation of the travelling public and not of the neighborhood. The act of assembly provides that it shall be lawful for the several courts of quarter sessions of this commonwealth to hear petitions, in addition to that of the applicant, in favor of and remonstrances against the application of any person applying to either of them for a license to keep a hotel, inn or tavern, and thereupon to refuse the same, whenever, in the opinion of said court, such inn, hotel, or tavern, is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and strangers and travellers.

The law was passed because it was held by some few courts of this state that if an application came with the proper petition and with the requisite number of signers, and with the statement of his citizenship and of his ability to accommodate the public with the number of bedrooms and beds required by law, it was then the duty of the court to grant the license. We hold to no such doctrine as that. We hold the doctrine laid down by Chief Justice Agnew in 22, P. F. Smith, that, while the law stands as it now is, those who assert that no license should be granted, and those who claim that all should be granted where the applicant comes with proper recommendations, are both wrong. The law contemplates license where there is a public necessity—not a necessity for the sale of intoxicating liquors but the necessity for a house of entertainment, where strangers and travellers can be by compulsion accommodated, where they have a right to go when away from home.

The remonstrance against this tavern strongly preponderates over the petition for it, and the evidence fully satisfies us that there is no necessity for this house. Whenever we can hold, within the meaning of the law, that a license should not be granted, it is our disposition so to hold. We know that we have the power to reject every application, but the law refers the matter to the discretion of the court, a discretion to be exercised in view of the circumstances of each particular case.

Where houses have been licensed heretofore, and have been so conducted that there is no complaint against them, the applicant having been compelled in the outset to prove the necessity, and the court having adjudged the place necessary, we presume that house to have been kept in accordance with the law, but we will refuse to grant a license, or revoke one already granted, provided facts are brought before us by proper evidence, which would warrant such action.

This application for license is rejected.

Michael J. Ryan's application for license was refused.

The application of Arthur McLaughlin of Centralia was next heard. This was a new application and several witnesses were examined on behalf of the applicant. The remarks of the court in the Rhone case pretty clearly indicated what the result would be. After a brief consultation with his Associates Judge Elwell said:

We have no reason why we would not grant a license to Mr. McLaughlin, if we were willing to license any person, to increase the number of licensed places in the borough of Centralia. We are disposed, in the exercise of that discretion which the law gives to us, not to increase within the county of Columbia (within our jurisdiction) the number of houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and, as far as we can, for cause shown to diminish the number. We have granted, perhaps, too many licenses, if they have caused a demand for several wholesale liquor stores; if the demand is so great in a little town of a few thousand inhabitants that it requires several wholesale houses to supply the retail ones.

There seems to be no objection against Mr. McLaughlin; but the objection is to increasing the number of places for the sale of intoxicating drinks, and on that ground we reject this application.

In granting the application of J. L. Girton the court said that this would not increase the number of licensed places in Bloomsburg, and as the applicant had been licensed for several years, and had changed his location only a short distance from his old stand, the license would be granted.

Duty of Constables—Tramps.

Monday, May 4 1885, court being opened the president Judge says:

Before the returns are handed in by the constables, I desire to call their attention to a portion of their duty positively required by law, and that is to return persons who are violating the law in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors, whether with license or without. Where there is a violation of the law, it is the duty of the constable, upon his oath of office, to make returns of the facts to the court. We expect constables to have as much knowledge of these matters as other citizens of the township; and we require them to make truthful returns upon the subject.

The law also says the constable is to make returns, whenever he knows of the violation of the law in other respects—in regard to other matters than violations of the license laws. Constables being peace officers, elected in part for that very purpose, have an important duty to perform in this respect. If they merely sign a printed blank, filling it up in a stereotyped form, it amounts to nothing; it is an expense to the county for no good; and, unless constables are efficient and perform their duty in a proper manner, doing according to law, the law which requires them to make returns, had better be repealed.

In other matters than such as relate to crimes, constables have duties; it is their duty to return any neglect of the supervisors in regard to roads, as far as it comes within their knowledge, or if supervisors are negligent about putting up the index boards required by law at the intersection of roads, it is the duty of the constable to return that fact, in order that proper notice may be taken of it by the court.

COURT.—To the constable of Briarcreek. Notify the supervisors to see that the index boards are all up; if not, upon return to the next term of court, we will impose upon them the fine which the law requires—they are subject to a fine of $10.00. You will notify them that the duty is imperative upon them, and that the court will require it to be performed.

COURT.—To the constable of Centralia. The names that you return here, Mr. Gregg are all of licensed houses; do you return also the names of persons unlicensed, who have violated the law?

GREGG.—There are none, that I know of, all those reported here to last court are not in the business now—not to my knowledge; there are no unlicensed houses to the best of my knowledge.

COURT.—To constable of Locust. Mr. Rote, we give you the same instructions that we did to the constable of Briarcreek. Notify the supervisors of your township that index boards must all be put up, wherever there is an intersection of roads.

The expense of doing it is very small; the convenience to the travelling public is very great; not to do it as a neglect of duty on the part of supervisors which cannot be longer tolerated. Be kind enough to give them this notice from the court.

You return that the roads and bridges are in bad condition—is that because they have not got settled?

CONSTABLE.—It is washed a good deal by high water in places; some places it is settled; along the bridges there is bad places, that ought to be fixed to make it passable.

COURT.—A general return that "the roads are bad" is not a compliance with the law; if there is any particular portion of the highway that is neglected, you should return what that particular piece of road is. A general return that "the roads are in bad condition" would hardly enable the district attorney to draw up a formal complaint.

We give the same message to your supervisors in regard to roads that we directed in regard to index boards; it is (now that the season for putting roads in repair has arrived) that he must see to it at once that they are put in proper condition.

COURT.—To the constable of Madison. There is a difficulty in regard to roads in Madison township.

CONSTABLE.—Particularly bridges; more particularly, the road leading from Cyrus Demott's to the county line, up to Lycoming. The complaint is entered by a man from Shenandoah, that bought a hundred acres of timber land there; he hauls with six mules, loads very heavy, has broken nearly all the bridges down on the road; hauls sticks 28 feet long and 2 feet or over thick—small bridges, cuts them right through.

COURT.—The trouble is that the bridge is'nt strong enough.

CONSTABLE.—No, sir, mashes them right through, cuts the plank right off—one bridge in particular, they went down to the depth of three feet.

COURT.—Supposed to be sufficient for ordinary travel?

CONSTABLE.—Yes.

COURT.—A bridge ought to be of such strength as to support all weights that might reasonably be expected to pass over it. That is a matter that the supervisors should look to, because they run the risk of having damage to pay—the township being mulcted in a large sum.

CONSTABLE.—This one bridge was broken last Wednesday, I notified the supervisor Wednesday evening. A heavy team could'nt get around it all.

CONSTABLE OF ORANGEVILLE.—The road from Orangeville to Berwick is very rough, the hard winter froze the stones up out of the ground—have'nt had time to fix it. I told the supervisor, and he was going to work at it right away, but we can't swear that the roads are good, when they ain't good; he will be at them, he is a working fellow.

EXTRACT FROM CHARGE TO GRAND JURY.

There are, as we understand, in the jail of the county, persons accused of the misdemeanor, vagrancy, persons commonly called tramps. No case of that kind has at anytime heretofore, been brought in this court; and you will be required to pass upon indictments against several persons of that character, or accused of being so. That you may understand what constitutes the offense, and how much and what evidence is sufficient to establish the facts o its commission. I will read the act of assembly passed April 30, 1879, entitled "An Act to Define and Punish Tramps." [Reads the act.] If a person, apparently a stranger, over the age of sixteen and ablebodied, goes from house to house begging food or clothing, that act is enough to charge him as a tramp, under the first section of this act. You see that the act humanely exempts persons of tender age and females, and persons who are (providentially or otherwise) deprived of ability to obtain a livelihood, by reason of being maimed or crippled, but others, ablebodied persons above the age of sixteen years, not residents of the county, having no ordinary or usual occupation, going about begging or soliciting alms, under this act, are tramps, and subject to the punishment therein provided. S.

A Heroic Deed.

SURPASSING EVEN THE DEEDS OF PROWESS OF EVERY-DAY-LIFE.

A few months ago the country was thrilled with the account of a girl who at the risk of her life, when the whirling flood of the swollen rivers was wresting great bridges from their foundations, skipped along the ties of a western railway, lantern in hand, and saved a train from certain destruction. The state of Iowa awarded her a suitable medal for her bravery. In this instance it was a child who saved the lives of many adults, but as a rule, the life of the child is in the hands of older persons.

In November, 1883, a little eight-year-old son of Danish parents was suffering with diptheria. The attack was not severe, but he did not seem to rally after the throat appeared perfectly well. Nausea, headache and low fever succeeded the sore throat, and two or three days afterwards his limbs began to swell mysteriously. The skin became very dry, vomiting was frequent, nose-bleed was persistent, and nothing would stay in his stomach. "It was evident to our minds," says Mrs. Thomas Schmidt, wife of the vice-council of Denmark, residing at Netherwood, N. J., "that some mysterious malady was working ruin in his system. Our physician said he had the terrible bright's disease. To our suggestion that a certain preparation be tried, he made no objection. We gave him six doses a day, two teaspoonfuls at a dose, in sweetened water. It remained upon his stomach, and within a week there was marked improvement. The bowels became regular without the use of cathartics, and the nausea diminished; in three weeks there was a subsidence of the dropsy, and by the middle of May the limbs were perfectly normal. He had a good appetite, and could take three pints of milk daily. By the first of May he was up, and though he had spent six months in bed, he did not feel particularly weak. In June he was out, feeling perfectly well, and in July he weighed eight pounds more than he did before he was taken sick. To-day there is only a slight unfavorable condition in his system, and the physicians say we have every reason to believe the child will be perfectly well."

Mrs. Schmidt is certainly to be congratulated on the good results which followed the use of Warner's safe cure, and she says: "We feel bound to make this truly wonderful result known, and are perfectly willing to have this letter published." Gratifying as is the result wrought, it is by no means singular, for thousands of children, who seemed weak and puny, have had their entire nature changed and their future assured by a prompt use of the same preparation. Such disorders are transmitted by inheritance, or arise from children's epidemic diseases, the evil effects of which often prove fatal in later life. The secret of the ill-health of many children is that their kidneys and liver are not performing their natural work.

It was a brave feat of the brave girl who crossed the swollen stream on the bridge to save the lives of the passengers; but it is a braver deed, and one worthy of wider recognition which, seeing the perils awaiting childhood, free from prejudice, with a purpose only to save by any effective means, preserves to us the lives of our children.

Everything without us makes the individual that he is nothing; everything within persuades him that he is everything.

CUTTING A TUNNEL.

Describing the work on a large tunnel in Pennsylvania, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* gives this account of the manner in which the work is pushed:

"Inside the tunnel a bustling scene is presented. The racket and rumble of the drills, the hurry and flurry of labor, the shouts of the engineers giving instructions to the men, the yells of the car-drivers to the mules moving mysteriously with their loads through the dark, the flickering of wandering lights, the ceaseless drip of water from the cold roof above and the possibility of rocks falling down upon one at any moment, make up an experience novel, indeed, to the uninitiated. One set of men work from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening, and are then relieved by another set, who work all night until 6 in the morning. Not a moment is lost. Everything is hurried forward. Workmen have no chance to dally, for time is eminently money in making a tunnel. Men get killed or laid up, but the work goes right on. Large masses of rock sometimes crumble from the roof and come crashing down, sometimes killing a man or two, sometimes not. Lately, owing to the thawing of frost-bound rocks and to the spring rains, accidents of this kind have been unusually frequent.

All the latest improved machinery is used. A mammoth steam shovel is operated in loading trucks with earth and rocks. This tunnel is to have a double track. No coal or ore of any kind has yet been struck in the tunnel, notwithstanding Tuscarora Mountain and the neighboring mountains were believed to contain hematite. The rocks cut out of the tunnel are all of slate formation, with an occasional admixture of limestone and soapstone. These rocks are piled up in vast banks a short distance from the portals of the tunnel. The masses of slate, diversely tinted, placed side by side, dark blue, gray, red, brown and sage green, form to the eye a pretty contrast of color.

About 600 men are employed on this tunnel and about the same number on each of the other large tunnels in the neighborhood. Every man wears rubber boots for protection against the water, which collects on the floor of the tunnel. An average man wears out fifteen or twenty pairs of boots in a year. The majority of the men are newly-imported Italians and Hungarians. There are some few Swedes and a number of negroes and white Americans from Virginia and Maryland. The men of each nationality encamp in the settlements here by themselves. Most of the negroes are accompanied by their families, but among the foreigners there are but few women and no children. They live in very close quarters, sometimes upward of fifty of them living together in one shanty, where they cook, eat and sleep in a single apartment, without screens or partitions.

Prof. Tait has submitted a paper on "Condensation and Evaporation" to the Royal Society, Edinburgh. He pointed out that the present mode of treating a liquid in presence of its vapor was not rigorous, in as much as the pressure is undoubtedly different in the two parts, while in the surface layer between them there is a complex form of stress. If attention be confined to the isothermals of the interior parts of a liquid, or of its vapor, the present method will apply rigorously. With this proviso the isothermals under the critical point consists of two parts separated by an asymtot one belonging to the liquid and the other to the vapor. This accords with the fact that Aitken has shown that [illegible] cannot be condensed [illegible]

HOW VINCENNES WAS SAVED.

More than once M. d'Herisson took a personal part in the negotiations, not without profit to his country. In a conference of officers and plenipotentiaries Gen. Valdan expressed a hope that the Parisians might be spared the "humiliation" of having to surrender the fortress of Vincennes. It had historical associations. * * * Marshal Moltke remarked that they were not dealing with questions of sentiment or history. Vincennes was surrounded by wood, and therefore strategically indispensable to the German armies. Gen. Valdan answered that he did not believe the position was really of much importance, he only wanted—and he begged the Marshal's pardon—to procure some semblance of patriotic satisfaction to the Parisians, etc. The Marshal was inflexible, and Vincennes was about to be abandoned, when M. d'Herisson ventured to interpose: "Monsieur le Marechal, I ask your Excellency a thousand pardons, but I believe you are mistaken." "How so, Monsieur le Capitaine?" replied Moltke, looking at him as if from a distance. "Why, the fortress of Vincennes is not surrounded with wood. The forest is indeed close to it, but you cannot say that a fort in the neighborhood of a forest is surrounded with wood." "I also beg your pardon, Captain; the fort is completely surrounded with wood. In any case we can easily decide the matter." A Prussian officer eagerly handed the Marshal a colored map, which the latter spread on the table. Sure enough. Vincennes appeared buried in green. "The map is wrong," maintained M. d'Herisson. "There is no wood on that side. Then, here, on the right, they have completely forgotten to indicate the camp of St. Maur." The Marshal began to doubt. "Let us look at your map," he cried, turning suddenly to Gen. Valdan. Gen. Valdan shrugged his shoulders and looked at M. Jules Favre. Neither of them was provided with maps. Luckily M. d'Herisson always carried with him the regulation map which Gen. Schmitz had caused to be distributed among the members of the staff; and greatly to Marshal Moltke's vexation proved that the German map was incorrect. The line which the French had contended for was then adopted. And thus was the fortress of Vincennes saved "by Gen. Valdan"—as M. Jules Favre put in in his dispatches.

A HOTEL IN THE SEA.

The situation of the hotel where I am stopping is especially charming. It is built over the water, so that the sea actually passes under the rooms. There is a long glass-enclosed balcony looking seaward, from which one never tires of surveying the blue Mediterranean beyond and below. There is always variety in the movements of the sea. Now its wash is so gentle and soothing that it is the most effective of lullabies when one wishes to go to sleep. Again, the sea is in an uproar, and the spray leaps up to the very windows. The illusion that we are at sea is quite hard to shake off at times. The fish have learned to watch for the refuse that is committed to the sea from the hotel galleries, and are consequently very tame. Portly looking fellows, a foot or two long, come right under the balcony and stare impertinently at us. The temptation is strong to make them atone for their great temerity, and not a few of them have been hauled up with rod and line to the broad veranda. One day somebody got up more enthusiasm than usual and cast a torpedo from the balcony into a school of exquisite marine beauties. A boy sprang in after the explosion and brought three fat fellows to the surface. Many others were stunned, but not sufficiently to keep them from evading the swimmer. Nets are also cast in front of the hotel, and many bushels of fish meat captured.

A PORTRAIT OF CLEOPATRA.

What is claimed to be a genuine portrait of Cleopatra, made to the order of the Emperor Augustus by his favorite artist, Timomakus, after the queen had destroyed herself with the asp, is in the possession of Baron de Bermeval, a French nobleman. Cleopatra is represented life size from the waist up, wearing the crown of the Ptolemys, jewels in her ears and on her neck, and bracelets on her arms similar to those found by Schlieman in the tomb of Helen of Troy. A red or purple mantle, knotted on each shoulder, covers the right breast, leaving her left breast exposed, and above this her hand rests, holding the fatal serpent. Three small wounds denote where it has bitten, and it is shown to be on the point of biting again. The pupils of her eyes, so darkly blue as to be nearly black, are so lifted as to be partially hidden, and the tears are visible on her cheeks. Her nose is Grecian, her head small, her figure full. Her mouth is half open, her tongue pressed against her teeth, with an expression in her face (full view) of sorrow and pain. Her blonde hair, loosely knotted, falls over her bosom, and is covered, like the eyebrows, with golden powder. Her arms and hands are exquisitely shaped. The portrait is excellently preserved, but it is not nearly as beautiful as Cleopatra—greatly idealized by time and poetry—is supposed to have been.

PERFUMES AND DISINFECTION.

Prof. Mantegazzi found that nearly all the essences used in perfumery, and many others not appropriated by the perfumer, when exposed to air and light, develop ozone. He says that "the oxidation of these essences is one of the most convenient means of producing ozone, since, even when in every minute quantity of oxygen, while their action is very persistent; that in the greater number of cases the essences, in order to develop ozone, require the direct rays of the sun; in a small number of cases they effect the change with diffused light; in few or none in darkness." Even a vessel that has been perfumed with an essence and afterwards washed and dried, still develops ozone, provided a slight odor remains. The most effective essences are those of cherry, laurel, palma rosa, cloves, lavender, mint, juniper, lemons, fennel, and bergamot; the less effective are anise, nutmeg, cajeput, and thyme. Mantegazzi adds that "camphor, as an ozonogenic agent, is inferior to any of the above-named essences." These facts should be better known than they are. Our grandmothers used perfumes as disinfectants, and ozone being the most effective of oxidizing disinfectants, it appears they were right. In the East, where there is much need for atmospheric purification, the old faith in perfumes still remains. With us it is now generally supposed that such perfumes merely hide the malodour and deceive us, but if Mantegazzi and Dr. Anders are right his modern notion is a fallacy.

SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES.

There are poets and artists whose genius brings forth men-children only. The greatest of Shakespeare's fellow dramatists, Ben Johnson, was one of these. Admirable as were his wit, his judgment, his learning, his satiric power, his knowledge of life, his reverence for art, his constructive talent, he could not fashion a noble or beautiful woman. Ben Johnson wrought superbly in bronze, and ran his metal into carefully constructed molds; he could not work in such finer elements of air and light as those from which a Mirandi is framed, and some of these subtele elements enter into each of Shakespeare's heroines. On the other hand, a far less robust genius, John Webster, one of Shakespeare's dramatic disciples, delighted in nothing so much as in full-length studies of tragic female figures. There are in fact wonderful creations in his plays beside these—sinister and cynical faces of men apparent in the gloom. But in his greatest dramas all exists for the sake of the one woman after whom each drama is named—the Duchess of Malfi, Webster's lady of sorrow, and his White Devil, Vittoria Corombona, on whom, splendid in her crime, he turns a high light of imagination that dazzles while we gaze. This was not Shakespeare's method. In no play of his did we find a woman as centre of the piece, or conceived as a dramatic unit. And hence indeed it is almost an error to study the character of any of Shakespeare's heroines apart, from the associate with whom she plays her part. *Beatrice* is hardly intelligent apart from *Benedict*; the echoing voice of love rebounds in "Romeo and Juliet," inextricably intermingling from lover to lover, until death has stilled all sound; in that circle of traitors through which Shakespeare leads us in his "Inferno," *Macbeth* and his Queen are miserably united forever by their crime and its retribution.

IMPRESSIONS OF A SUICIDE.

Not many days ago a student (in Paris) still in his teens, having loved too well, but not wisely, resolved, in his despair, to kill himself. Being of a literary and rather romantic turn of mind, the foolish youth, after writing a letter to his parents, asking their pardon for the grief he was about to cause them, determined to leave behind him his "impressions" as the poison he had swallowed took effect. He absorbed the poison in an American grog at a Parisian *cafe*. Then withdrawing to a private room of the establishment he took up a pen to jot down his impressions. "I am going to die," ran this strange document, the beginning of which was written in a firm hand-writing, the concluding sentences being almost illegible, for the writer was in his death agony. "Am I afraid? No, I want to die, though a bright future was in store for me. But I loved. It is good to love, but it is also fatal." After these reflections the unfortunate lad began to suffer intolerable agony, which he depicted in disjointed phrases. The poison "burnt his throat, his chest, his heart." He could no longer note down his impressions. He had but life left to write the last words, "*Au revoir, adieu*," and all was over. Two hours later his bereaved parents claimed the remains of this poor silly lad, who sacrificed his life because his boyish passions was unrequited by the object of it.

RAPIDITY OF THOUGHT.

Prof. Donders, of Utrecht, recently made some interesting experiments in regard to the rapidity of thought. By means of two instruments, which he calls the noematachograph and the noematachometer, he promises some interesting and important results. For the present, he writes that a single idea requires the brain to act .067 of a second for its elaboration. Doubtless the time required is not the same for all brains, and that, by means of these instruments, we may obtain definite indications relative to the mental calibre of our friends. What invaluable instruments they would be for nominating caucuses for officers, for trustees of colleges, for merchants in want of book-keepers, for manufacturers needing machinists—in short, for all having appointments of any kind to make.

For an eye to receive an impression requires .077 of a second, and for the ear to appreciate a sound, .149 of a second are necessary. The eye, therefore, acts with nearly double the rapidity of the ear.

A TEST FOR PETROLEUM.

Herr Montag, a German chemist, gives the following simple test for ascertaining whether a sample of petroleum is sufficiently volatile to be dangerous. Fill a glass three-quarters full with the petroleum to be tested, and fill up the glass with boiling water, at the same time holding a flame over it. If the vapor disengaged becomes ignited, the petroleum should not be considered a safe liquid to leave exposed to the air.

Mrs. Filkins says that a more appropriate name for stag parties would be stagger parties.

BURN THE DEAD ANIMALS.

Says the Philadelphia *Record*: The plan of burying the bodies of animals who had died of contagious diseases is declared to be unsafe, as the disease poison works its way through the soil and infects other animal. Following the experiments of M. Aime Girard, it is proposed to dissolve them in concentrated sulphuric acid, which, while destroying the body, effectually destroys all disease germs. This care for dumb creatures is all very well, but gives rise to the question why they should be better guarded against infection than human creatures. Year after year myriads of the victims of contagion are buried in the earth, and the disease poison is left to work its way upward to myriads of others, who in turn take their places with the rest. Hermetically sealed burial boxes and private funerals or cremation would no doubt lessen the numbers of this ghastly succession. Why should not some such measure be enforced? It is only fair to give to our fellow-men the same attention we bestow upon the beasts of the field.

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Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet, th it constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity, irving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful, and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

A POSTAL CARD STORY.

I was affected with kidney and urinary Trouble—
"For twelve years;"
After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop
"Bitters;"
And I am perfectly cured. I keep it
"All the time;" respectfully, B. F. Booth, Saulsbury, Tenn.—May 4, 1883.

BRADFORD, PA., MAY 8, 1875.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them.
MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

$3,000 LOST.

"A tour to Europe that cost me $3.0 0, done me "less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; they "also cured my wife of fifteen years' nervous "weakness, sleeplessness and dyspepsia."
R. M., Auburn, N. Y.

So. BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, 79.

SIRS—I have been suffering ten years, and I tried your Hop Bitters, and it done me more good than all the doctors.
MISS S. S. BOONE.

BABY SAVED.

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.
—The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

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SCROFULA in the taint of Scrofula about you, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will dislodge it and expel it from your system.
For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh,
CATARRH Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharge, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.
"Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.
ULCEROUS "At the age of two years one of
SORES my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore.
SORE EYES Physicians told us that a powerful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies, and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.
Yours truly, D. F. JOHNSON."

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THE WONDERFUL 3-LB BAR.
MADE ONLY BY
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For sale by all first-class grocers.
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Scientific

Galvanized iron water tanks must not be employed on board of French men-of-war. Dr. Venable, in a paper read before the American Chemical Society, has shown that water passed through 200 yards of galvanized iron pipe took up 4.29 grains of zinc carbonate per gallon.

The Prussian Diet has been asked for grants for the extension and completion of the network of State railroads to the extent of 60,700,000 marks. Of this sum 49,484,000 marks are required for the construction of 14 new lines of a total length of 355 miles, and the balance is needed for the completion of existing railroads.

One of the latest specimens of the work of the Messrs. Henry of the Paris Observatory is a fine photograph of the cluster in Perseus, showing stars down to the thirteenth magnitude. The negative was obtained in 50 minutes with a 6.3-inch object glass of 83-inch focal length; it has been enlarged four times, and reproduced by helio engraving.

Balfour Stewart and William Lant Carpenter have made a preliminary comparison between the dates of cyclonic storms in Great Britain and those of magnetic disturbances at the Kew Observatory. Finding that in 30 cases compared 23 presented a distinct magnetic disturbance preceding the storm, for the most part, by somewhat more than a day, the investigators consequently intended to pursue the subject exhaustively.

At a meeting of the Geographical Society of Paris, M. Schrader read a paper on the masses of snow moved about by the wind among the mountains. These masses are not moved about by chance—they obey very simple laws which cause them to be deposited at spots where the wind is diminished in intensity, and gave them forms which may be easily analyized if the quality of the snow, the force and direction of the wind, and the contour of the mountain be taken into account.

M. Gaston Trouve is said to have constructed a portable electric glow lamp, intended for use where there is an explosive atmosphere. The lamp is intended to be for service in mines, cellulose factories, flour mills, spinning mills, etc. It is automatic in action, and it is stated to be very simple in construction. There are two varieties of the lamp made; one of which will only light itself when taken up in the hand; the other when it is hung up or put down. The current is produced by a battery contained in the lamp.

Admiral F. S. Tremlett writes that on the sculptured dolmans of the Department of Forbihan, France, about 80 sculptures had been found, invariably on the interior surfaces of the capstones and their supports. It is remarkable that they are confined within a distance of about 12 miles, and are situated near the sea coast, beyond which, although the megaliths are numerous, there is a complete absence of sculptures. The sculptures vary in intricacy, from simple wave lines and cup markings to some that have been compared to the tattooing of the New Zealanders.

Mr. Woodall, speaking at the Wedgwood Institute, Stoke-on-Trent, England, said that there was a levelling process in many things relating to industry going on all over Europe. The long hours of Continental workmen were being reduced, and their wages were being raised; their diet was steadily becoming more generous, while the cost of animal food had increased in the same degree as in Great Britain. The competition of the future would consequently be a matter of skill, and the race would be won by the country which devoted itself most intelligently to the cultivation of its people, and especially of its youth.

Dr. A. T. Rochebrune has written an interesting paper on the *Bos triceros* and the method of preventing epizootic peripneumonia practiced by the Moors, and Fellahs of Senegambia. The variety of domestic ox peculiar to Senegambia is characterized by a third horn growing from the nasal process and identical in its constitution and development with the two frontal horns. Its origin is uncertain, but the variety is thoroughly established. Epizootic peripneumonia is very prevalent in the country, and from time immemorial this animal has been subjected to preventive innoculation with the virus by the natives.

Prof. Ivison Macadam has completed a comparison of the chemical composition of some samples of Scottish ensilage with that of forage grasses. The result has shown that the oil or ether extract and the ash were higher in the ensilage, while the albuminous compounds were lower. It seemed that during the process of converting grass into ensilage there was a decomposition of the albuminoids, which led to the loss of feeding power and the formation of ammonia. The feeding power of the ensilage was impaired and, according to his calculations, the flesh-forming power was only about three-fifths that of meadow hay.

A BLACK CALCULATION.

It has been calculated by Sir Henry Bessemer that the out-put of coal for the single year 1881—154,000,000 tons—would suffice to build fifty-five great pyramids, or to rebuild the great wall of China and to add a quarter to its length. In 1883 the out-put was 163,800,000 tons, which would form a column a mile square and nearly 164 feet high; or would build a wall from London to Edinburgh, 400 miles long and 45 feet 9 inches high and thick; or around the world, 24,000 miles long and 5 feet 11 inches high and thick; or, if the Straits of Dover are 21 miles across and 600 feet deep, would make an embankment across them 22 yards wide; while the total output for the 30 years, 1854-'83, would build a round column 9 feet 44 inches, in diameter, which would reach 240,000 miles high, the distance of the moon.

A million and a quarter of cat skins are used annually by furriers.

PECULIAR ETIQUETTE.

A recent traveller in Central Africa states that it is not etiquette to eat fish at Timbuctoo, though the river abounds with it. At the same city the two rival indigenous systems of African currency come into collision—salt and cowries. To remedy the scarcity of the native circulating medium, enormous importations have been made from the Maldive islands and Zanzibar. The traveler bought an ass for twenty-nine thousand cowries, and, as they each had to be counted, he needed all the patience of his beast.

(From the Indianapolis Times.)

AN INTERESTING LETTER

FROM MR. HARRY W. OLMSTEAD, PROOF-READER OF "THE TIMES."

The following letter is encouraging and worthy of careful perusal, coming, as it does, from so reliable a source, unsolicited. It contains facts of great value:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12, 1884.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY, *Rondout, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:—For ten years I have been a sufferer from disease of the kidneys, at times so much as to make life a burden. During this time several of the best physicians in Indiana have treated me with little or no success until I had almost despaired of relief. I then tried several advertised remedies, but nothing produced the desired result until a friend who had been relieved induced me to give DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY a trial. I did so. After taking one bottle I began to experience relief. I took another and was charmed with the result. In all, I have taken four bottles and can truly say I feel like a new man. I am confident I am entirely cured, as it has been over six months since I took the last medicine, and there is no indication of a return of the disease. I have recommended your remedy to several suffering friends who have also been relieved. I write this to return my sincere thanks to you for the cure which has been effected in my case, and also desire to say I think suffering humanity owes you a debt of gratitude for your wonderful scientific discovery. I shall do all that in me lies to let all sufferers know where they may find relief, and thereby in some measure remunerate you for the good you have done me.

Wishing you long life and prosperity, and thanking you for prolonging my life, I am
HARRY W. OLMSTEAD.

Dr. Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., assures the public, by a reputation which he cannot afford to forfeit or imperil, that the "Favorite Remedy" does invigorate the blood, cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder complaints, as well as those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females. Your druggist has it; if not, send one dollar to Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

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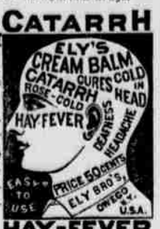

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May 4-1f

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect April 6th, 1885. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.00 p. m.; Washington, 6.00 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.40 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.30 p. m.; Baltimore 6.55 p. m.; Washington, 8.30 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coache through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation daily, for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.05 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.30 a. m.; Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.05 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday), for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and parlor car to Williamsport.

5.35 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.00 a. m. Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.05 p. m., with through parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 10.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.4 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.35 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.0 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.2 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.32 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.18 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 3.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.37 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.01 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.45 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.58 p. m., Sunbury 1.40 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

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